DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 7 1885
RECEIVED.

File

No 149. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana April 1st, 1885.

Wm Williams, to the
Department of State..

Acknowledging receipt of
the Department's circular
of 21st March 1885, —
announcing the appoint=
=ment of the Honorable
James D. Porter as —
Assistant Secretary of
State.

274

119166
1648
E.M.S

No. 149. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, April 1st. 1885.

Honorable,

Thomas. F. Bayard.

Secretary of State,

Washington,

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of 21st. March, ultimo, notifying me of the appointment of the Honorable James D. Porter, as Assistant Secretary of State, which has my careful attention.

I

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 7 1885
RECEIVED.

Dy St Clair

No 150. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, April 1st 1885.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. as directed.
APR 13 1885

Ans & Apl. 14. '85

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Complaint of Mr Feliciano Valdes, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Transmitting the copy of a communication addressed by the writer to the Governor General, upon the subject.

One inclosure.

No 150. U.S. Consulate General
Havana. April 1st 1885

Hon: James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of
State.

Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose herewith
the copy of a communication, 1.
which I addressed to His
Excellency the Governor
General, on the 28th instant,
at the instance of Mr
Feliciano Valdes, a natural-
-ized citizen of the United
States, of Cuban birth, who
complained to me directly
against the prejudicial
manner in which the
authorities of this city were
exercising surveillance over
him, since his arrival here
from New York. The

truth

truth of his statement having been supported by two other respectable persons, Messrs Luis Caballero and German Garcia, well known to me, I deemed it only reasonable to represent to the Governor General the petition of Mr Valdes.

I have the honor to be, Sir;
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
Fenn S. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure:
1. Mr Williams to the Governor General March 28th, 1885.

Inclosure No 1
With Dispatch No 150.-
Havana, April 1st 1885.
Copy.

Consulate General of
the United States of America
Havana, March 28th 1885.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General,
of this Island.

&c &c &c

Excellency:

Mr Feliciano Valdes, a citizen of the United States, and resident of this city, complains to this Consulate General,

that since his arrival here from New York, a uniformed police guard has been ordered to watch his movements, following him through the streets, wherever he goes, and returning with him to his place of residence, calle de San Miguel Nº 66, where said guard stations himself at the door, while Mr Valdes remains at home..

As a consequence of this constant annoyance, Mr Valdes is unable to attend to his business of dentist. Therefore, he begs to declare

to Your Excellency, that there is no good reason, whatever, for this surveill=ance; but, that should the Government consider otherwise, then, he asks that it be practiced in such a manner as not to prejudice him in business interests.

All of which I most respectfully beg to communicate, asking for Your Excellency's favorable action in the premises.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
Y.E's most Obedient Servant.
(signed) Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 9 1885
RECEIVED.

Dft Clair

No 151. U.S. Consulate General:
Havana, April 2nd 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State

Acknowledging the receipt of instructions numbers 46 to 51, reporting the non-receipt of numbers 44 and 45, and transmitting duplicates of dispatches nos: 132 and 133 of March 7th 1885.

Look out for the duplicates.
SC

Duplicates enclosed.

No. 107. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, April 2nd 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions, numbers 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51, respectively dated the 21st, 21st, 21st, 23d, 25th, and 27th of March ultimo, all of which have my most careful attention.

Instructions numbered 44 and 45 have not been received, and I have respectfully to ask that duplicates of same be sent me.

In compliance with your number 49 of March 23d ultimo, I now transmit, herewith, duplicates of my

dispatches numbers 132 and 133, both dated the 7th of March ultimo, the originals of which were forwarded in the pouch addressed to the Department, on the same date thereof, by the American steamship "City of Washington" via New York.

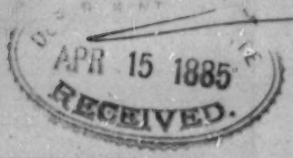
I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosures:
Duplicates of dispatches to the Department Nos. 132 & 133.

Diff Claim





No. 152. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, April 7th 1885.

Ans'd Apr. 21-85

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Fine of $400, imposed by the Customs authorities of Nuevitas, upon the Master of the American schooner "James E. Woodhouse; reported to the Department Febuary 13th 1885.

Two inclosures.

No. 152. U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, April 7th 1885.

Hon: James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatches numbers 119, 124, 133, 136 and 143, respectively dated the 13th, and 25th of February, and the 7th, 10th and 24th of March ultimo, in reference to the fine of four hundred dollars imposed upon the Master of the American schooner "James E. Woodhouse" by the Collector of Customs at the port of Nuevitas, in this Island; I have now the honor to transmit for your information, a copy

1. of the communication, upon this subject, received from the Intendant General of Finance, of this Island, dated the 21st. of March ultimo, in which he informs me that the sentence, in this case, having been found to be in accord with the Customs Laws of this Island, it is impossible to accede to my request for its condone=ment.

I also beg to accompany a copy of my reply to this communication, asking that the execution of the sentence be suspended until I may have had an opportunity to communicate with the Department, and receive its instructions upon the subject.

2.

It will be observed

by

by you, that in accordance with the terms of the Bill of Lading, covering this case, that the consignee released the Captain from all responsibility as carrier, and assumed the payment of any fines that might be imposed upon him by the Customs authorities; that accordingly, he gave bond for the amount, &c and the vessel sailed from Nuevitas, for New York, on the 23d day of March ultimo.

It would seem from this that, as far as the Captain is concerned, no responsibility now attaches to him; and inasmuch as the merchant is a Spanish subject, I beg to ask for instructions to govern my further

action in the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Jamm O. Williams
Consul General

Inclosures:

1.— The Intendant General of Finance, to Mr Williams, March 21st 1885.
2.— Mr Williams reply to same, March 28th 1885.

Inclosure N° 1.
With Dispatch N° 152
Havana, April 7th, 1885
Translation.

Intendancy General
of Treasury
of the Island of Cuba.
N°3394-f°106.

In reply to your attentive communication of 12th February last past, regarding the fine imposed by the Custom House of Nuevitas, upon the master of the American schooner "James E. Woodhouse," on arrived at that port

from New York the 27th day
of January ultimo, I
beg to inform you that
the said penalty is found
to be entirely in accordance
with the ruling of the
"Customs Ordinances in
force, as prescribed in its
articles, a copy of which
is, herewith inclosed,
and that it is consequently
impossible to accede to
the request contained in
your official communic=
=ation aforesaid.

God guard you many
years.

Habana March 21st 1885.

Lucas Garcia Ruiz.

To

To the Consul General
of the United States of
America at Habana.

Copy-

Copy

Intendencia General de
Hacienda de la
Isla de Cuba.
3394. f° 106.

En contestacion
á su atento oficio de 12 de
Febrero p/pasado, referente
á la multa impuesta en
la Aduana de Nuevitas
al capitan del pailebot
americano "James .E.
Woodhouse", que procedente
de New York entró en aquel
puerto el 27 de Enero
ultimo, debo manifestar
á V.S. que la referida

penalidad está en un
todo ajustada á lo que
previenen las Orden=
=anzas de Aduana
vijentes en los articulos
que en copia se acompañan,
siendo por lo tanto
imposible acceder á lo
solicitado por V.S. en
su citado oficio.

Dios guarde á V.S. muchos
años.

Habana 21 Marzo de 1883.

(signed) Lucas Garcia Ruiz.

Sr: Consul General de los
Estados Unidos de America.

Translation of copy referred to.

General Ordinances of Customs Revenue of the Island of Cuba:

Article 121:

Masters of vessels arriving from foreign, or Spanish ports, incur in fault and will pay fines in the cases, and to the amounts hereinafter mentioned.

5th:- For differences of more or less which, exceeding ten per cent, may result in the gross weight of the packages declared in the Manifest, the document which serves as the basis

for their dispatch, will pay a fine of from ten to four hundred dollars, if the captain should have deviated from the statements contained in the Bills of Lading.

—

Article 26: - Chapter 3d

The numbers, classification, marks, enumeration and gross weight of all packages conveyed on board, including all stores and the crews baggage, class, and specific= =ation of the merchandise, and the names of the shippers and consignees,

or

or whether consigned to Order, separately for each one of the ports of destination.

The number and weight of packages will be stated in written words and figures: The use of the word merchandise, or of any other term of a similar vague sense will never be admitted.

The Sub-Intendant-
Antonio de Castillo.

Copy.

6 of 59 -

Ordenanzas Generales de la Renta de Aduanas en la Ysla de Cuba.

Art.: 121.

El Capitan de buques procedentes del extrangero ó de las provincias españolas, incurre en falta y paga multa en los casos y en las cantidades que á continuacion se expresan:

5º - Por las diferencias de mas ó de menos que, excediendo del diez por ciento, resulten en el peso bruto de los bultos declarados en

en el Manifiesto que es el
que sirve de base para los
despachos, pagará una
multa de diez á cuatro-
=cientos pesos si el Capitan
se hubiese separado de lo-
consignado en los conoci=
=mientos.

Articulo 26. inciso 3º.
Número, clase, marcas,
numeracion y peso bruto
de todos los bultos que trae
á bordo, incluyendo las
pacotillas y encargos de
tripulantes, clase y genero
de las mercancias y nombre
de los remitentes y de los
consignatarios ó expresion
de venir á la Orden, todo

con separacion para
cada uno de los puertos
de destino. El número
y peso de los bultos se
expresarán en letra y
guarismo. No se
admitirá nunca la
expresion de mercancias
ú otra de la misma
vaguedad.

Es copia

El Sub-intendente Gral

L. S. (signed) Antº del Castillo

Inclosure N°2
With Dispatch N°. 152.
Havana, April 7th 1885
Copy.

Consulate General of the
United States of America.
Havana, March 28th 1885.

To His Excellency,
The Intendant General
of the Treasury of this
Island.

&c &c &c

Excellency:

I have the honor
to acknowledge receipt
of Y.E.'s attentive

communication of 21st
instant, in reference
to the fine imposed, by
the Customs authorities
of Nueritas, upon the
master of the American
schooner "James E. Woodhouse".

In reply, I have to
state that by the next
mail, I will transmit
a copy of the same to
my Government, for
its information, and
until I can receive a
reply, have respectfully
to ask Your Excellency
to be pleased to order
a suspension of the
collection of the penalty,

referred

referred to.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
Y. E's Obedient Servant

Signed Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

Desp. 51

Dft Claims

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 17 1885
RECEIVED.

No 153. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, April 11th 1885.

To Mr. Williams

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instruction No 52 of April 1st/85.

No. 153. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, April 11th. 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction number 52, dated the 1st instant, accompanying the copy of a Resolution adopted at a meeting of the Association of Straw Wrapping-paper Manufacturers of the State of New York, dated the 24th of March ultimo, the subject of which is now occupying my careful attention, and will be duly reported to you in due course.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul-General

Asst Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 22 1885
RECEIVED.

Ack'd & replied to Jas. S. Ward 30/85
Mrs. Thorp.

Ack'd & replied to Jas. S. Ward 26-85.

No. 154. — U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, April 15th 1885.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack with satisfaction
Copy to J. E. Wads & Co. N.Y. 113 Wall St.
APR 23 1885

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Fine of $390.- collected of the master of the American s. steamer "Cienfuegos", by the Custom House of the port of Cienfuegos, now ordered to be returned.

One inclosure.

No. 154. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, April 15th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch number 122, of February 18th ultimo, in which I reported the collection of a fine of $390. Spanish gold, last November, upon the Master of the American steamer "Cienfuegos" of the Ward steamship line of New York, by the Customs authorities of the port of Cienfuegos, I have now the honor to enclose for the information of the Department, the translation and copy of a communication, which I have received from the General Government of this Island, dated the 14th

1.

instant, in reply to my note of the 17th February ultimo, addressed to His Excellency, the Governor General upon the subject, from which, you will please observe, that the said fine has been declared, by the General Intendancy of Finance, to be unfounded, and in consequence that the amount of the penalty has been ordered to be returned to the master of the steamer, aforesaid; in accordance with orders, which to this effect, have been communicated to the Collector of Customs of Cienfuegos.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
James O. Williams
Consul-General

Enclosure:
1- As before stated.

Inclosure No. 1.
With Dispatch No. 154.
Habana, April 15th 1884.
Translation.

General Government of the
Island of Cuba.
Secretary's Office
Political Bureau
Reg: No. 8762.

The Intendant General of the Treasury, under date of 9th instant, reports to His Excellency the Governor General as follows:

"Excellency:

"In compliance with the instructions contained in Y E's communication of 23d of February ultimo, relative to a claim transmitted by the Consul General of the United States of America, regarding the fine imposed

"by the Custom House of Cienfuegos, upon the master of the American steamship "Cienfuegos," for having found upon the discharge of his cargo fifty boxes of coal oil over the quantity manifested, I have the honor to inform you, that in view of the correction made by the Captain of said steamer, and of the note placed by the Custom House of Santiago de Cuba upon the manifest, referred to, the fine imposed is declared to be unfounded, and a communication is addressed under this date, to the Collector of Customs of Cienfuegos ordering him to return to the Captain the three hundred and ninety dollars, amount of the said penalty."

Which by order of H.E. I have the honor to transcribe for your information,

and as the result of your
polite note of 17th February, ultimo.
God guard you many years:
Habana 14th April 1885.
Francc Cassá.

To the Consul General of the
United States of America.

Copy.

Copy.

Gobierno General de la
Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria.

Seccion de Politica
Reg: nº 8762.

El Sor Yntendente
General de Hacienda con
fecha 9 del actual, dice al
Excmo Sor Gobernador General
lo siguiente.

"Excmo Sor:

En cumplimiento de
lo dispuesto por V.E. en su
respetable comunicacion
de 23 de Febrero ultimo,
relativa á una reclamacion
presentada por el Sor Consul
General de los Estados Unidos
de América, referente á
la multa impuesta por la
Aduana de Cienfuegos al
Capitan

Capitan del vapor Americano
"Cienfuegos" por resultar
sobrantes de su descarga
cincuenta cajas petroleo,
tengo el honor de manifestarlo
que en vista de la rectificacion
hecha por el Capitan del
citado bugue y de la nota
de la Aduana de Santiago
de Cuba en el referido
manifiesto se declara
improcedente la multa
impuesta y se oficia con esta
fecha al Administrador de
la Aduana de Cienfuegos
para que se devuelvan
al Capitan los trescientos
noventa pesos que importa
la penalidad."

Lo que de órden
de S.E. me honro en
trascribir á V.S. para su
conocimiento y como resultado
de su atenta nota oficial
de 17 de Febrero 17 ultimo.

Dios

Dios gue á V.S. mt. años.
Habana 14 Abril 1885

(signed) Franco Cassá.

Sor Consul General de los
Estados Unidos de America.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 22 1885
RECEIVED.

No 155. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, April 15th 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging the receipt of
the Department's circular
of March 7th 1885.

No. 155. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, April 15th 1885.

Honorable Thomas F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this date, of your Circular, dated March 7th ultimo, informing me that the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed you to be Secretary of State of the United States.

I am, Sir,
with great respect,
Your Obedient Servant.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 22 1885
RECEIVED.

Dispatch

No. 156. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, April 16th 1885

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No. & file.
APR 23 1885

File

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Case of Mr Cirilo Pouble.

Acknowledging receipt of instruction No. 62 of 6th April, and transmitting copies and translations of correspondence on the subject

---

Two inclosures.

No. 156. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, April 16th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 141 of March 20th ultimo, and previous ones, in relation to the case of Mr Cirilo Pouble, I now have the honor to acknowledge receipt, yesterday, of your instruction No. 53, dated the 6th instant on the same subject, which will have my earnest attention at the earliest practicable moment.

For the Department's information, I now beg to enclose the translation and copy of a letter which, on the 4th instant, I addressed to Don José María Carbonell y Ruiz, the lawyer, 1.

who in the early stage of Mr Pouble's imprisonment, was named by him for his defense. As yet I have not received the visit therein referred to from Mr Carbonell y Ruiz, nor any written answer from him to my communication.

But, in reply to a verbal message I sent him a few days ago by the same clerk who delivered to him my letter, I was informed that he had not answered me because he had been absent from the city on a visit to a sick brother in Matanzas.

Then, with the same purpose in view, I addressed, under date of the 14th instant, an official note to His Honor the Judge of the Court of the Cathedral District, asking to be informed of the state of Pouble's case, translation and copy of which for your information is likewise enclosed. As yet no

2.

answer

answer has been received to this note, but I expect it in due course.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul-General

Enclosures.

1.— Mr Williams to Mr Carbonell y Ruiz, April 4th 1885.

2.— Mr Williams to the Judge of 1st Instance of the Cathedral district, April 14th 1885.

Enclosure No 1-
With Dispatch No 156-
Havana April 16th 1885.
Translation

U.S. Consulate General
Havana. April 4th 1885.

Don Jose de Ma Carbonell y Ruiz.
Cuba Str 127. Havana.

My Dear Sir:

For several days past, as advised by Miss Pouble, I have been expecting the pleasure of a call from you, in regard to the defense, under your worthy charge, of the American citizen Mr Cirilo Pouble, now confined in the Principe Fort of this city, by order of the Superior authority of this Island.

But as this call has not yet been made, and desirous of being able to reply, and to report to my Government

upon the state in which this matter now is, I take this means to request you to please inform me in writing, its present circumstances, and whether if in its investigation, the order, in all its latitude, is observed, to which the prisoner is entitled, according to the agreement, which embraces this case, celebrated between the representatives of the United States and Spain, at Madrid in 1877, and known as the Cushing-Collantes Convention.

I remain, Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

Copy of original.

Consulado General delos
Estados Unidos. Habana
y Abril # 7885.

Sr Don José Mª Carbonell y Ruiz
Calle de Cuba # 127
Presente

Muy distinguido Señor mio:

Hace unos dias que
segun me anunció la Señorita
Double, estoy esperando tener
el gusto de una visita de V.
en relacion á la defensa,
que está á su digno cargo,
del ciudadano americano
Don Cirilo Double, hoy preso
en la fortaleza del Principe
de esta ciudad por orden de
la Autoridad Superior de la
Isla de Cuba.

Mas no habiendose
efectuado esta visita, y deseoso
poder contestar é informar

á mi Gobierno, el estado en que se halla este asunto, suplico á V. por este medio se sirva decirme por escrito sus actuales circunstancias, y si en su tramitacion se observa el órden, en toda su latitud, á que el preso tiene derecho, segun el acuerdo, que comprende este caso, celebrado entre los representantes de los Estados Unidos y de España en Madrid el año de 1877, llamado Cushing - Collantes

Es de V. muy respetuosamente
atento y seguro servidor
Q. B. S. M.
Signed Ramon O. Williams.

Enclosure No 2.
With Dispatch No 156.
Havana, April 16th. 1885.

Translation.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana April 14th 1885.

Sir:

In order to reply, and to report to the Honorable, the Secretary of State of the United States, upon the case of the american citizen, Mr Cirilo Pouble, who has been imprisoned since the 24th of November last, I beg that Your Honor will please inform me of the state in which the said case is now in.

God guard you many years.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

To His Honor,
The Judge of First Instance
of the Cathedral District.

Copy of original.

Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos - Habana -

Para poder contestar é
informar al Honorable Ministro
de Estado del Gobierno de
los Estados Unidos, sobre
la causa del ciudadano
americano, Mr Cirilo Pouble,
quien se halla preso desde
24 de Noviembre ppdo, ruego
á V.S. se sirva decirme el
estado en que se encuentra
la referida causa.

Dios gue á V.S. mn. a.
Habana Abril 14 de 1885.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Señor
Juez de Primera Instancia
del Distrito de la Catedral -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 22 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 157. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, April 16th 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instructions numbers 44 and 45 dated the 12th and 13th of March ultimo, reported as missing, April 2d. instant.

No 157.— U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, April 16th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No. 151 of the 2nd instant, I reported the Department's instructions numbers 44 and 45 as missing, and have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the same via London, England, where, it appears, they were sent by a mistake.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

C887

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack and approve Mr W's letter to the Gov. Gen which is explicit enough to remove all further doubt in this matter.
APR 30 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 28 1885
RECEIVED.

No 158 U. S. Consulate General

Havana, April 21st 1885.

To Madrid 11 Aug.

Ackd May 6 '85

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Reporting upon the excessive import duties, attempted to be imposed by the Customs Authorities of Havana, upon American yellow straw wrapping-paper; in obedience to the Department's instructions numbers 50 and 52, dated March 25th and April 1st, 1885.

Two inclosures.

No. 158.— U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, April 21st 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,

D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatches numbers 151 and 153, respectively dated the 2nd and 11th instant, in which I acknowledged the receipt of your instructions numbers 50 and 52, of 25th March ultimo, and April 1st, instant, I have now the honor to transmit for the information of the Department a copy of the communication,

which

1. which I addressed, on the 17th
instant to His Excellency, the
Governor General in relation to
the excessive duties attempted to
be imposed by the Customs
Authorities of this City on
American yellow straw
wrapping paper. The
data upon which this commun=
=ication is founded, have been
furnished me at the instance
of the New York exporters,
principally by Messrs Galban,
Rio & Co., of this City, who are
the same parties referred
to in the letter to Messrs
James E. Ward & Co., of New
2 York, copy of which is here=
with annexed, and which I

wrote

wrote to those gentlemen, in answer to a letter they forwarded me, addressed to them in terms more savoring of complaint than contributive of information, by Mr Emilio Puig of New York.

I will report the proceedings of this case to the Department, as they develops.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Inclosures:-

1.- Mr Williams to the Governor General, with enclosures, April 17th 1885.

2. The same to Mess James E. Ward & Co. March 21st/85.

Inclosure No. 1.
With Dispatch No. 158.
Havana, April 21st. 1885.
Copy.

Consulate General of the United States of America.
Havana, April 17th. 1885.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General
of this Island,
&c. &c. &c.

Excellency:

By express instruction of the Honorable the Secretary of State of the Government of the United States, I have the honor to call the attention, and to invoke the efficacious intervention of your Superior Authority against the unfounded and

unjust collection of import duties, which on the part of the Custom House officials of this City, is now being attempted on yellow straw wrapping paper, to the great detriment of its American manufacturers and exporters.

The reasons presented by the American manufacturers and exporters, and upon which this complaint is based, and which I am instructed to present to the consideration of Your Excellency, are to be found expressed in the following relation.

When the present tariff was made, which is but the former one somewhat revised, the error was committed of embracing under the one and the same paragraph number 244, for the collection of their

corresponding

corresponding import duties, two distinct articles of merchandise: the one, yellow straw wrapping paper of the American type; and the other, called "Goudron" or lead colored paper of English manufacture, compounded with tar, which has a different use, and whose cost is three times greater than that of the yellow American wrapping paper, composed exclusively of straw.

But the error having been observed, the Regency of the Kingdom, in consequence, and as a means of separating these two articles of commerce, and of defining their difference, issued an Order in Council, dated the 26th of November, 1870, commanding that the said paragraph 244 of the tariff, should be taken as the standard

for

for the collection of the duties on the "Goudron" or the kind known as English lead colored paper. And in another Order, issued at the same time, equally commanded that paragraph 192 of the tariff should be taken as the standard for the collection of the duties on wrapping paper of the type known as the American yellow straw paper.

Both these Orders of the Regency were published in the Official Gazette of the 8th of January 1871.

Thenceforward, paragraph N°192. of the tariff was taken as the basis for the appraisement of the duties on American straw wrapping paper.

Yet

Yet, notwithstanding the definitiveness of the Orders of the Regency, still with the frequent change of officials, there were not wanting among them some who attempted, on diver occasions, to appraise American wrapping paper under the tariff paragraph Nº 2144.

All these attempts, however, were corrected, in consequence of appeal in each instance by the consignees, to the Superior Fiscal Authorities, which, some=times, after consultation with the Board of Tariff, (Junta de Aranceles) and at other times, without consulting it, resolved in every one of these cases that the Orders of the Regency be obeyed, and that the appraisement on yellow straw wrapping paper be made according to paragraph Nº 192.

Nevertheless, both in disregard of the Order in Council, and of the settlement under its interpretation by the Intendancy General of Finance of the Island, of the several questions that had already arisen between the appraisers and the receivers; still on a shipment of 900 bundles of american yellow straw wrapping paper received from New York in the american steamer 'Newport', and consigned to Messrs Galban Rio & Co., the 27th of December 1884, which they entered at the Custom House as dutiable under paragraph 192; the appraisers, in the very face of the Law and all these precedents, have imposed the duties under paragraph 244, charging 71 milesimos of Escudo per kilogramme, instead of 45

milesimos of Escudo per kilogramme.

The consignees, have naturally, objected to this appraisement; but the inspectors still continue to persist in its collection, and are supported in their unlawful interpretation by the Collector and Comptroller of the Custom House, upon the erroneous grounds that American wrapping paper is compounded with tar, and that paragraph 192 was only amplified in favor of the paper manufactured in Zaragoza and Cataluña, in Spain.

But both assumptions are equally groundless. For american wrapping paper is made exclusively of straw, as is manifest by

comparison of the accompany
=ing samples, and as declared,
in the certificate hereto annexed
subscribed by Messrs Charles
J. Cave & C°, manufacturers in
New York City, whose signat=
=ure, thereto, is authonticated
by the Consul General of Spain
at that city, this paper, —
besides being identical in
material with that manu
=factured in Zaragoza by
Don Francisco Sorogoyen,
sample of which latter is,
also, herewith, accompanied
and marked N°2 - the same
being dutiable under para=
=graph 192. Nor does the
tariff mention any special
franchise in favor of Zaragoza,
nor Cataluña, which with
the exception of the expressed
scales of difference, for nation=
=ality of manufacture, and
flag for transportation, is

not

not equally allowed to the same quality of paper of the manufacture of other countries.

To prove to Your Excellency, that it is both law and practice to admit yellow straw wrapping paper as dutiable under paragraph 192, and not under that of 244 of the tariff, I beg to cite, in corroboration, the following five cases:

Case No. 1.

Was a lot of 300 bundles of straw wrapping paper consigned to Don Carlos Ladendorff, by the American steamer "City of Merida", arrived at Havana from New York in February, 1877.

1877. This paper was, then, appraised by the inspectors as dutiable under paragraph 244.- against which the consignee appealed to the Director General of Finance of the Island, who decided in his favor, ordering the appraisal to be made according to paragraph 192.

Case 2nd

In the Spanish Bark "Amigos", arrived from Antwerp, the 25th August 1877. at Havana, there came 1050 bundles of straw wrapping papers, consigned to the same Don Carlos Ladendorff, which having been entered by him at the Custom House under paragraph 192, was appraised by the inspectors

under

under that of 244. But, the consignee having again appealed to the Director General of Finance, the latter ordered the shipment to be appraised under paragraph 192, and the excess of $372.22, duties collected to be returned to the consignee, which was done.

Case 3d.

In the Spanish steamer "Asturiano," which arrived at Santiago de Cuba, from Liverpool, the 5th of February 1883, there came 200 bundles of straw wrapping paper consigned to Messrs Schumann & Co., merchants of that port, which they entered under paragraph 192; but the appraisers having levied the duties

under

under that of 244, the consign-
=ees in this case also appealed
to the Director General of
Finance, who decided in their
favor.

Case 4th

The same merchants,
Messrs Schumann & Cie, having
received in May of the same
year, 1883, several lots of straw
wrapping paper by the Spanish
steamers "Español" and "Murcia",
also arrived at Santiago de
Cuba from Liverpool, entered
them under paragraph 192;
but the inspectors having
appraised the paper under
that of 244, the consignees
another time appealed to
the Director General of
Finance, who again decided
in their favor, ordering, at
the same time, that the paper

be

be appraised under paragraph 192, and that the excess of duties amounting to $434.10/100 should be returned, which, in effect, was done.

Case 5th.

Messrs Cardona, Hartasanchez & Co. of Cienfuegos, having entered under paragraph 192, a shipment of French wrapping paper received via Liverpool in the Spanish steamer "Español", which the inspectors appraised under paragraph 244, the consignees in this case also appealed, when the Director General of Finance, after consultation with, and in accord with the expressed opinion of the Board of Tariff (Junta de Aranceles) decided on the 19th of June, 1884, that it should

pay duties, under paragraph 192 of the Tariff.

Furthero, for the facil=ity of Your Excellency's inspection and comparison, I beg to accompany, the follow=ing several samples of all the different classes of papers herein mentioned, exact duplic=ates of which togethero with a copy of this communication will be forwarded immediately to the Department of State at Washington.

No 1. —— Is the "Goudron", or English lead colored papers composed with tar, and whose duty is assessable under Tariff paragraph No 244. as commanded by the order of the Regency dated the 26th of November 1870.

No 11

No 2. ——— Is a sample of common paste-board, and is used in making match boxes, the duties on which are payable under paragraph 192.

No 3. ——— Is a sample of the wrapping paper manufactured in Catalonia, Spain, which also pays duties under paragraph 192.

No 4. ——— Is a sample of the wrapping paper manufactured in Zaragoza, Spain, whose duties are also assessed and collected under paragraph 192.

No 5. ——— Is a sample of the wrapping paper manufactured in Antwerp Belgium, which I have cut diagonally, which also pays duties under paragraph 192.

No

No. 6. ——— Is a sample of french wrapping paper, which likewise pays duties under paragraph 192.

No. 7 ——— Is a sample of the american yellow straw wrapping paper, in question, whose inferiority in material and manufacture, when contrasted with the "Goudron", marked No 1, will be plainly visible to Your Excellency, yet the Custom House attempts to collect the same duties on both articles.

Therefore, in view of the foregoing exposition of facts and reasons, and in compliance with my instructions, and relying upon the high sense of justice which ever characterizes Your Excellency's acts, I now have to ask that Your

Excellency

Excellency be pleased to order

First; that the 900 bundles of American yellow straw wrapping paper, herein cited, arrived from New York, in the American steamer "Newport" the 27th of December 1884, and consigned to the order of Messrs Galban Rio & Co of this City be appraised under paragraph 192 of the tariff now ruling in this Island, and not under that of 244.

Second; to the end that this question may not again arise, but be definitely settled, I have also to ask that Your Excellency order that all common American wrapping paper arriving from the United States, hereafter, while the present tariff rules, be assessed under paragraph 192, and

not under that of 244.

Third; in consequence of it being understood, that the Collector of this port is about to enforce the payment of the difference of duties between paragraphs 192 and 244, under compulsion of his official order, on the said 900 bundles of American wrapping papers, consigned to Messrs Galban Rio & Co, I have also to ask, in the name of the United States Government, that the said Collector be restrained therefrom by the Superior order of Your Excellency.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
Your Excellency's Obedient Servant.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

Copy of Certificate of Charles J Care & Co. Manufacturers, New York.

Charles J. Care & Co.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Paper Dealers.
164 and 166. Fulton Street
New York March 27th 1885.

This is to Certify that we own and operate two of the largest Paper Mills in the State of New York in which we manufacture straw paper for Export to Cuba and other places, and that the material used in such manufacture is exclusively and entirely straw, and that there is nothing else used in such manufacture but Lime to reduce the fibre of the straw, and which after such use is entirely removed

by washing.

(signed) Chas J. Care.

City, County, and State of New York. } ss.

Charles J. Care, being duly sworn on oath says that the contents of within statement by him subscribed is true.

(signed) Charles J. Care.

Subscribed, and sworn to, before me this 27th day of March 1885.

(signed) Francis P. Burke
Notary Public
New York Co.

(seal.)

Visto en este Consulado General de España.

Bueno por legalizacion de la firma y sello de Mr. Francis P. Burke, Notario Publico en esta Ciudad.

Nueva

Nueva York, 27 de Marzo 1885.

Por el Consul General.
El Vice Consul.

L.S.

(signed) Manuel de la Cuera

Nº 1. Papel ingles llamado Goudron
" 2. Carton en rama para las fabricas de fosforos
" 3. Papel fabricado en Cataluña
" 4. Papel fabricado en Zaragoza
" 5. Papel de Amberes
" 6. Papel de Francia
" 7. Papel de los Estados Unidos

Dispatch 1 Sent Consular to Paris " Dec 8-85

Translation:

Nº 1. English paper called "Goudron".
" 2. Common paste board for match-boxes.
" 3. Paper manufactured in Cataluña, Spain.
" 4. " " " Zaragoza "
" 5 Paper from Antwerp, Belgium.
" 6. " " France.
" 7. " " the United States.

Inclosure N° 2.
With Dispatch N° 158.
Habana, April 21st 1885.
Copy.

Consulate General of the
United States of America.
Habana, March 21st 1885.

Messrs James E. Ward & Co.
New York.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of 21st instant, accompanying the extract of a letter from this place, on the subject of duties on American paper.

In reply, thereto, I beg to state, that, no complaint has ever been made to this Consulate General by any American merchant, or American manufacturer,

against any discrimination imposed here on the part of the Customs Authorities, in the collection of import duties on, and to the detriment of American paper, for the benefit of the same article of french or german manufacture.

But, some days ago, two Spanish merchants called here to say that such was being practiced, much to their prejudice.

Though it is not the place of the representatins of the United States, to interfere in disputes between the Spanish Government, and its subjects; still, I asked them to have the goodness to give me a written statement of the facts, assuring them that the

question

question of the discrimination against American paper if established, would have prompt attention; but, as yet, no such communication has been received, nor has anything been heard from them since

The presentation to the Superior Authorities of the Island, of an accusation against a subordinate branch of the government, or against any of its officers by a foreign Consul, is always a delicate subject, and needs to be based upon precise and positive data, and never upon vague and irresponsible verbal assertion; it was for these reasons that I asked these Spanish merchants for a written and subscribed asseveration of their charges;

in order, to proceed, at once, and aright, in laying a formal complaint before His Excellency the Governor General. Of course, a solid foundation for the interposition of Consular action in the matter, was a pre-requisite, not only as concerning this office; but afterwards for the Department of State, which in all probability would have had, later on, to refer the subject to our Legation at Madrid, for final settlement; therefore, prior to the initiation of a dispute, with the Spanish Government, it was necessary to know first upon what ground we were going to build it — if upon one of facts and logic — or if upon one of misconception. It was for these reasons that I asked for the statement, which

necessarily

necessarily would have embraced the following particulars; viz, mention of the port of the United States at which the paper was shipped; the naming of the vessel, or vessels in which it had arrived; the date of arrival; shipping marks and numbers, accompanied with Bill of Lading as documentary proof of shipment, together with a specification of the calculations showing how and wherein the discrimination was effected, all to the end that I might proceed intelligently and advisedly in the matter: A mere Ipse dixit of the parties was not sufficient.

With this explanation, I feel that you will

concur with me, that the request I made of the parties referred to, was not out of order; but was the proper method of procedure

In conclusion, I beg to assure you, that if the author or authors of the letter from Havana, will furnish a subscribed and specified statement of the facts — pertaining to the alleged discrimination against American paper, it will receive prompt and careful consideration from this office

I am, Gentlemen,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
(Signed) Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

Copy

Ans & May 6 #5 Desp
Mr. Adee's draft

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 28 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr St Clair
Mr Everett

No 159 Mr. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, April 22nd 1885.

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Complaint of Mr Feliciano Valdes, a naturalized citizen, of the United States, against the surveillance exercised over him by the Cuban police authorities.

Three enclosures.

No. 159. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, April 22nd 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,

D. C.

Sir:

In acknowledging now receipt of your instruction No. 55, in reference to the complaint of Mr Feliciano Valdes, a naturalized citizen of the United States, I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Department, copy and translation of the answer received, by order of His Excellency the

Governor General, from the
Political Secretary of the
1./ General Government, dated
the 31st March, ult°; in reply
to my note of the 28th of
March, and the same which
formed the subject of yours
above mentioned instruction.

I likewise, enclose trans-
=cript of the correspondence
that has subsequently taken
place in relation to this
matter, consisting; first of
a translated copy of my
communication to the Governor
General, written under the
impression made by his answer,
saying that the charge of

Valdes

Valdes was unfounded, and
dated the 7th instant; and 2.
second, a translation and copy
of the reply received by his
order, from the Political
Secretary, dated the 8th instant. 3.

As soon as the first
answer was received from
the Governor General, I sent
it to Mr Valdes, at his resid-
-ence, for his personal
information, being as I was,
quite perplexed between the
complaint of Mr Valdés,
and the denial of the Governor
General. Soon after I sent,
also, a written copy of same.
to Mr Valdes.

A

A few days thereafter Mr Valdes called into the Consulate, and informed me that, notwithstanding the denial of the Governor General, that any order had been issued in respect to the exercise of surveillance over him, still it did continue, adding that the guard, in question, had just followed him into this building, and was seated, in wait for him, at the door of the Consulate.

Upon this asseveration, I went to the door, and as stated by Mr Valdes, there I found the guard. Upon my questioning him, as to

whether

whether he was following and watching Valdes, he replied in the affirmative. I then asked him inside, and upon further interrogation, he informed me that he had received his orders from the Delegate of Police of the 4th District of this city, and that his name was Don Domingo Fernandez y Blanco, and his number, 9. of the Govern=
=ment Guards. With this new revelation, so in contrast with the assurance of the Governor General, my perplexity was only increased. Neither was it relieved by the charge of Valdes and his friend Mr.

Caballero, that since the Governor knew nothing of the matter, it was clear that the persecution sprung from the exercise of private spite on the part of the recently deposed 2nd Chief of Police, who was incensed because Valdes had become a citizen of the United States, coupled by their intimation that naturalized citizens of Cuban birth, were not receiving from the Government of the United States, the same share of protection granted to other citizens. In reply to this manifest innuendo, I simply referred them to the fact, that their complaint

was

was the first and only one of
its nature that had yet
arisen among the many
throngs of American citizens,
both native and naturalized,
that had visited this city
during the past winter months,
by every steamer arriving
from the United States; still
with the view of obtaining for
Mr Valdes, the same measure
of personal security and
freedom as that enjoyed by
all American citizens, —
obedient to the laws, I
addressed the Governor
General my communication
of the 7th instant above
referred to, and in order

to

to expedite the affair I went to the Palace, and presented it myself to His Excellency..

After reading the communication attentively, the Governor General, then, turned to me; and in rather a serious manner, asked me if I knew this individual. To my answer that I did not know him before the commencement of this correspondence, he then smilingly said;

"Well, I am going to tell you who he is; but not as the Consul General of the United States, but as an American gentleman and friend: This man

is

is a counterfeiter, and he has come here with the object of circulating counter=
=feit values of the Government.

If he is a dentist, as he represents himself, he is also a silver_smith. I am determined to frustrate his designs, and get him out of the island if possible.

For these reasons, the Chief of Police has placed a uniformed guard over him. Therefore, you will understand the reason of my answer to your communication, through the Secretary."

The impression made

upon me by this declaration
of the Governor General,
was not, at all, weakened
by the recollection that
the same Mr Caballero,
another naturalized
American citizen, who
had been making daily
visits to the Consulate as
pleader for Mr Valdes,
was one of the parties —
connected with the scandal
started, here, over the will
of the late Mr Ramon
Fernandez Criado, an
American citizen, who
died here some three years
ago; the records of which
are on file at the Department.

On

On the way in returning to the Consulate, I learned, that in effect, Mr. Valdes, had been indicted in New York together with another Cuban, two or three years ago, upon the charge of uttering counterfeit stamps of the Cuban Government, and that whilst the other individual had been found guilty and sentenced, to the penitentiary, Mr Valdes had been acquitted.

Two days after this occurrence, Mr Valdes called again at this Consulate, - but very much changed

in

in tone and gesture. He showed me the certificate of his acquittal, signed by Commissioner Shields of New York City, which, with another document whose signature he was about to have authenticated by a Notary, he desired me to present to the Governor General, with the view of removing all suspicions towards him. But inasmuch as Mr Valdes and Mr Caballero had never, in all their visits to this office, alluded to these antecedents, I informed the former, at this point, that this Consulate General would

require

require the instructions of the Department for any further action in the matter, and recommended him to present his case to you. Since then I have learned that he has returned to the United States.

To the foregoing narrative, I would add that as soon as the Governor General disclosed to me confidentially his reasons for watching Valdes, I offered to withdraw my communication; but to this he replied there was no need of it: that he would retain it, and answer it officially in

in the same manner as he had answered the first.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Ramon D. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.

1.– The Political Secretary to Mr Williams, March 31st 1885

2– Mr Williams, to the Governor General april 7th/85

3. The Political Secretary to Mr Williams april 8th/85.

Inclosure N° 1 -
With Dispatch N°. 159
Havana. April 22d. 1885.
Translation.

General Government of the
Island of Cuba:
Office of the Secretary.

His Excellency the Governor General upon being informed of the contents of your communication of 28th instant, in which you present the complaint made by Mr Feliciano Valdes, owing to the surveillance of which he says he is the object; I have the honor to reply that there being no order, whatever, given in reference to this subject he has been pleased to resolve to inform you, as I now do, that the said

complaint doubtless orginates, through some misunderstand=ing on the part of the complainant, as I am advised by the Police of this Capital.

God guard you many years
Habana, March 31st 1885
Franco Cassá

To the Consul General of the United States at this capital.

Copy.

Copy.

Gobierno General de
la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria.

Enterado el Exmo
Sr Gobernador General
de la comunicacion de V.S.
de 28 del corriente en la
que trasmite la queja
prodicida por D.n Feliciano
Valdes á causa de la
vigilancia de que dice ser
objeto; y no existiendo
órden alguna referente
al particular, se ha
servido resolver se conteste
á V.S. segun lo verifico,
que dicha queja debe
reconocer por causa, sin
duda, una mala
inteligencia por parte
del interesado, segun

me manifiesta la Policía de esta Capital.

Dios guarde á V.S.m.a.

Habana, 31. March 1885.

(signed) Franco. Cassa.

Señor Consul General de los Estados Unidos de esta Capital.

Inclosure No. 2.
With Dispatch No. 159.
Havana, April 22nd 1885

Consulate General of the United States of America..
Havana. April 7th 1885

To His Excellency,
the Governor General,
of this Island.
&c &c &c

Excellency:

I have the honor to inform Y.E. that notwithstanding the statement made in your attentive communication of 31st March ult: in reply to the complaint I made under date of 28th of same month, that no order, whatever, had been issued by Y.E. for the

surveillance undergone in this city by the citizen of the United States, Mr Feliciano Valdes, as informed by the Police of this Capital, I have again to call Your Excellency's attention to the same subject, inasmuch as the said citizen continues to be the object of the same surveillance, as he has informed me upon presenting himself yesterday at this Consulate General, accompanied by a policeman of the Government, N° 9, whose name is Don Damaso Fernandez y Blanco, who upon being invited by me into this office, stated to me that, he is watching the Mr Feliciano Valdes, referred to, by order of the Delegate of Police of the 4th District of this City.

Inasmuch as that,

after

after the receipt of Y.E's communication aforesaid, the afflictive situation of the said Valdes should have ceased; for this reason, I feel assured that now, that Y.E., in view of the foregoing statement and claim, will be pleased to order a complete cessation of the outrageous and prejudicial surveillance of Mr Valdes; because not being done by orders of Y.E., there can be no foundation whatever for it; therefore, and in the exercise of the general instructions of my Govern-ment, I respectfully ask that Y.E. be pleased to issue positive orders to the end that Mr Valdes be left to that liberty of action which every American

citizen, obedient to the laws of the country, has a right to enjoy.

I have the honor, to be,
very respectfully,
Y.E's Obedient Servant

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

Inclosure No. 3
With Dispatch No. 159
Havana, April 22nd 1885.
Translation.

General Government
of the
Island of Cuba.
Secretary's Office.

In reply to your communication, dated yesterday, in reference to the received complaint made by Mr Feliciano Valdes, in consequence of the surveillance which he states is exercised over him by a Guard of the Government, I have the honor to inform you, by instruction of His Excellency the Governor General, that notwithstanding the statement of the party interested, the fact that there exists any order for such

surveillance is entirely inaccurate, as is, also, the asseveration of the Guard to whom you refer in your note aforesaid.

God guard you many years.
Habana, April 8th 1885.
Franco Cassá.

To the Consul General of the United States, at this Capital.

Copy.

Copy.

Gobierno General de la
Isla de Cuba
Secretary's Office

En respuesta á la comunicacion de V.S, fecha de ayer, referente á la nueva queja producida por D. Feliciano Valdés á causa de la vijilancia que dice ejerce sobre él un Vigilante de Gobierno, tengo el honor de manifestar á V.S. por encargo del Exmo Sor Gobernador General, que no obstante lo espuesto por el interesado, es completamente inexacto el hecho de existir órden alguna sobre el particular, asi como la aseveracion del Guardia á quien V.S. se contrae en su citado

escrito.

Dios gue á V.S. m.s a.s
Habana, 8 de Abril de 1885.

(signed) Franco Cassá

Sor Consul General de los
Estados Unidos en esta Capital.

Com

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 28 1885
RECEIVED.

Ptr claim

No. 160. U.S. Consulate General
Habana, April 23. 1885.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack as directed *
MAY 2 1885

Ack'd May 5/85

To Spain 28 May

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

PRINTED
FOREIGN RELATIONS
1885

Reporting the imposition of a fine of $500. upon the american bark "Charles L. Pearson", of Boston, Mass: by the Customs authorities of the port of Cienfuegos. Cuba.

---

* The fine appears to have been correctly imposed and it is not supposed that Collector of Customs at Cienfuegos had any discretional authority to suspend compliance with the strict letter of the laws; but the case is one where, on complete absence of intent on the part of the captain to evade the laws, the element of bona fides should intervene, as a matter of equity, to save him from the penalty; - and it is hoped that the Consul's appeal for superior clemency will be successful. A.A.G.

One inclosure

No 160. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, April 23d 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose the translated copy of a communication I sent to His Excellency, the Intendant General of Finance of this Island, dated the 17th instant, in consequence of a fine of $500, reported on the 14th instant by our Consul Mr Pierce, of Cienfuegos, as having been imposed upon the Master of the American bark "Charles L. Pearson", of Boston, Mass:, arrived at that port, with a cargo of coal from Sunderland, England, because the manifest was not visaed

by the local authorities, in the absence of an appointed Spanish Consul at the said port of her departure.

The Captain was not aware, that, according to the local custom law of Cuba, at a port where there is no Spanish Consul, it was exacted of him to have his manifest authenticated by the City authorities; and it is quite likely, that the authorities of Sunderland were also as ignorant of this Cuban law, as the Captain himself.

I will keep the Department informed of the progress of this case.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure
1. - As stated

Inclosure Nº 1
With Despatch Nº 160
Havana, April 23d 1885
Translation.

Consulate General of the
United States of America.
Havana, April 17th 1885

RECEIVED
1885

To His Excellency,
The Intendant General
of Finance of this Island.

&c. &c. &c.

Excellency:

I have the honor to inform Y.E. that the Consul of the United States at Cienfuegos, reports under date of 14th instant, that the American bark "Charles L. Pearson", arrived at that port from that of Sunderland, England, has been fined in

the sum of $500- by the Collector of the Customs of Cienfuegos, for not having brought her manifest visaed by the Spanish Consul at Sunderland, while, in reality, the Government of Spain, as yet has appointed no Consular officer at that port.

In consequence the Captain of this vessel has protested, under date of 13th instant before the Consul aforesaid, basing his action upon the fact that upon clearing from the British Custom House, he was informed by the Officers thereof, that the Spanish Government had no appointed Consul at that port, and that it sufficed, for his legal entry at the port of Cienfuegos, to present the clearance of the

Collector of Customs of the port of departure of his vessel.

These authorities did not inform him that any other measures were necessary upon his clearing from the port of Sunderland for that of Cienfuegos; undoubtedly for the reason that they themselves were not aware of the fact.

Neither was the Captain cognizant of the said requirement; because he had never seen it published; that in the absence of a Spanish Consul, the local authorities should certify to his manifest.

Therefore, and in view of the many analogous cases which Y.E. has decided, I have respectfully to ask that Y.E. be pleased to declare the said fine of $500, to be unfounded, instructing the

Collector of Customs of Cienfuegos, at the same time, not to enforce its collection.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully
Y.E.'s Obedient Servant.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 28 1885
RECEIVED.

No 161. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana April 23d 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Fine of $400 - imposed upon the American schooner "James E. Woodhouse" by the Customs authorities of Nuevitas, as reported to the Department, February 13th 1885.

One enclosure.

No. 161. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 23, 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch No. 119, of February 13th ultimo, and series, in relation to the fine of $400, imposed on the american schooner "James E. Woodhouse", by the Customs authorities of Nuevitas, I beg to enclose the copy and translation of a telegram dated the 21st instant, and received yesterday from Mr Sanchez, our Consular Agent at that port, informing me that payment of the said fine, was being exacted by the said authorities.

In answer to this

telegram, I have informed Mr Sanchez, that I am awaiting instructions from the Depart=ment upon the subject.

According to the Bill of Lading in this case, the consignee, who is a Spanish merchant, accepted the obligation of paying this fine, as much so as that of paying the freight.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
James D. Williams
Consul-General.

Enclosure:

1- Copy and translation of a telegram from Nuevitas Apl 21st/80

Inclosure N°1
With Despatch N°161
Havana, 23 April 1885.
Translation of telegram.

Nuevitas April 21st 1885.

Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General of the United States. —
Havana.

The Custom House is exacting payment of four hundred dollars fine imposed on James Woodhouse, which was pending.

Joaquin Sanchez

Copy

"Exige esta Aduana "pago cuatrocientos pesos multa impuesta James Woodhouse que estaba pendiente.

(signed) Joaquin Sanchez."

Le Clerc

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 28 1885
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack as directed *
MAY 2 1885

No 162 — U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 25th 1885

Answered May 5th 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Asking for a copy of the proposed Treaty, between the United States, and the Republic of Santo Domingo.

---

* This treaty has not been officially made public. It was withdrawn from the Senate for re-examination.

A L

No 162. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, April 23d 1885

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D C.

Sir:

I have respectfully to ask that this office be furnished with a printed official copy of the proposed Treaty between the United States, and the Republic of Santo Domingo.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

Lamon V. Williams
Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 28 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 163. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, April 23, 1885

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of instructions numbers 54 and 56, dated the 9th and 15th instant.

No 163. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, April 23rd 1885

Honorable James D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the receipt of the Department's instructions numbers 54 and 56, respectively dated the 9th and 15th instant, which have my careful attention.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

C017

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack and approve Mr. Williams' letter to Gov. Guild.
MAY 2 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1885
RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1885
RECEIVED.

Dept Clerk

No. 164. — U.S. Consulate General.

Habana, April 25th 1885.

Ack'd May 4th

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Case of Mr Cirilo Pouble.

Transmitting the copy of a communication, addressed by the writer to the Governor General of Cuba, dated 24th instant.

One enclosure.

No 164. U. S. Consulate General
Havana, April 25th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have now the honor to enclose for the information of the Department, a copy of the communication, which, under instruction of your number 53, I addressed yesterday, the 24th inst: to His Excellency the Governor General of the Island, in reference to the case of Mr. Cirilo Pouble, a naturalized citizen of the United States, still confined, without trial, at Fortress Principe of this City. Accompanying this despatch, I also enclose, copies of my letter to the Judge of the Court of the Cathedral

District of this City, who has the case in charge, and that of his answer thereto

Prior to writing my communication of yesterday to the Governor General, I called on him at the Palace, with the view of acquainting him verbally of the substance of your instruction, and to inform him that I would address him in writing in the same sense. During the interview His Excellency told me that as soon as my communication should be received, he would give the affair his personal attention, and seemed to agree with me that the five months which have elapsed since the arrest of Poudre, have been a term quite ample for his indictment and trial.

With reference to the alleged dampness, and unhealthiness

of

of Pouble's cell, I would say for the information of the Department, that the locality of the fortress where he is held, compares decidedly favorably with the localities of all the other forts of the City, being situated at about the same distance from the Ocean, as the Capitol at Washington is from the Potomac, and occupying a similar elevation above the sea level. The Governor General has offered to have him transferred to a cell in any of the other forts, or to quarters in the City jail.

I have notified this offer to Miss Pouble, but she prefers that her brother remain where he is at present.

As regards legal assistance, this has been accorded to Mr Pouble from the first. For this service he selected his personal friend Don José Mª Carbonell

y Ruiz, previously referred to in my despatches, who is a lawyer of recognized respect= =ability and ability. This gentleman at an early date, petitioned the Court to separate the case of Pouble from that of others with whom the Court has implicated him. The petition having been refused by the Court, Mr Carbonell y Ruiz appealed to the Supreme Court, against the decision of the Judge; but its turn has not yet come up for hearing.

It is in consequence of the characteristic slowness of the Judicial machinery of this Island, that I have asked the Governor General to issue an executive order, for the granting of a speedy trial or a speedy release to Mr Pouble.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very

very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams
Consul-General.

Enclosure.

1.- Mr Williams, to the Governor General of Cuba April 24th 1885, with accompanying translations of correspondence.

Inclosure N°1.
With Despatch N°. 164.
Havana, April 25th. 1885
Copy.

Consulate General of the
United States of America.
Havana, April 24th. 1885.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General,
of this Island.
&c. &c. &c.

Excellency:

Referring to the communications, which I have already addressed, and to the several conversations I have had the honor to hold directly with Your Excellency, and with His Honor Judge Godoy, of the Court of the Cathedral District of this

City, in relation to the trial of Mr Cirilo Pouble, a citizen of the United States, who was arrested here on the 24th day of November of last year, upon his arrival from the United States, with his American passport, visaed by the Consul of Spain at Key West, Florida, and who has ever since been held in close confinement in Fortress Principe, pending the investigation and substantiation of supposed charges against him, I have now, in virtue of special instructions received from The Honorable, The Secretary of State of the Government of the United States, to call Your Excellency's attention to this affair, in a more formal and solicitous manner than hitherto done.

Your

Your Excellency, will be pleased to observe that it is, today, just five months since the arrest and imprisonment of Pouble, yet to this moment no investigation of his case has been made; nor has any charge against him been promulgated, notwithstanding the definitiveness, and clearness of the terms of the Special Convention, commonly called the "Collantes — Cushing Agreement", negotiated between the United States and Spain, January 12th, 1877, and under which Pouble should be tried.

As no positive charge has yet been made against Pouble, I am, of course, at a loss for the reasons upon which the

Government of the Island holds him in prison. I only know that in my several visits to Judge Godoy, who is encharged with the case, that His Honor, has, in each instance, given me assurances of such a nature as to lead me to believe that the Bill of charges against Pouble would soon be formulated, and upon which the public prosecutor (Fiscal) would found or not found an indictment; following which, Pouble would be in position immediately to defend himself through Counsel, in Open Court, or would be discharged from imprisonment. These expectations, on my part, not having, however, been realized, I did, in consequence, address His Honor

an

an official communication on the 14th instant, asking him, with the object of informing and replying to The Honorable, The Secretary of State of the Government of the United States, that he be pleased to acquaint me with the stage of the proceedings, copy of which communication is hereto annexed; but His Honor in his reply dated the 20th instant tells me that the criminal case against Pouble, and others (y otros) for rebellion is still under preliminary investigation. (en sumario.) I have no knowledge whatever about the others, (otros), to whom His Honor refers, and presume they must be Spanish subjects.

In this event, there is scarcely any need on my

part of indicating to Your Excellency the convenience, under the "Collantes-Cushing Convention" of the separating and tying apart of this American citizen, from these Spanish subjects. In all probability it is to the circumstance of their being embraced in the one and same cause that the undue delay in bringing Pouble to trial is owing. Copy of His Honor's reply, is likewise, annexed for Your Excellency's information.

From this relation Your Excellency will readily deduce the fact, that an American citizen who has entered Spanish territory, in rule, and against whom no charge has yet been judicially preferred, nor

legal

legal indictment been found is, in reality, and contrary to all justice, suffering an indefinite term of imprison= =ment in one of the military prisons of this city.

To this summary, I must add, also, in virtue of definite instructions from my Government, that if the crime or offense imputed to Pouble, are alleged to have been committed within the territory of the United States, and that the extent of his offense as charged, is understood to be in connection with political clubs or societies publicly organized in the United States; or if membership there in a society maintaining specul= =ative opinions, which, however, distasteful to the Cuban

authorities are yet simply opinions, unaccompanied by acts tending to the perpetration of a crime, to take effect in Spanish territory, in that case, the Government of the United States would maintain that such membership is not recognized internationally as a crime, and that the attempt to punish Cirilo Pouble for it in Cuba, is a breach of international law.

Therefore, and to the end that I may be able to communicate it as promptly as possible to the Department of State at Washington, I have to ask most respectfully, that I be informed, by Y.E.'s order, of the specific nature of the crime or offense upon which Pouble is held for trial; also, that Your

Excellency

Excellency be pleased to
issue your Executive Order,
commanding that Pouble
be brought to a speedy trial,
or in defect thereof be granted
a speedy release.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
Y.E.'s Obedient Servant,

(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

1

Translation.

Consulate General of the United States of America. Habana.

In order to enable me to reply to the Honorable, the Secretary of State, of the Government of the United States, and report upon the case of the American citizen Mr Cirilo Poubla, now imprisoned, since the 24th day of November of last year, I beg that Your Honor be pleased to inform me as to the present state of the cause referred to.

God guard Your Honor many years.

Habana, 14th april 1885.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General

To the
Honorable, The Judge of 1st Instance
of the Court of the Cathedral District

Translation.

Special Communication.

Court of 1st Instance of the
Cathedral District
Havana.

In reply to your polite note of 14th instant I have the pleasure to state that the criminal cause instituted against Mr Cirilo Pouble and others for rebellion, is now in a state of preliminary investigation. (en sumario.)

God guard U.S. many years.
Havana, April 20th 1885.
José Godoy García

To the Consul General of the United States of North America.

No. 165. — U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, April 29th 1885



Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Reporting the receipt of instructions, numbers 57 and 58, dated the 18th and 21st of April/85.

No. 165. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, April 29th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the receipt of your instructions numbers 57 and 58, respectively dated the 18th and 21st instant, the contents of which have my careful attention.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Dft clear

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 6 1885
RECEIVED.

Rec'd May 9 85

Message given to Scott to be forwarded. See Dhurr receipt attached hereto. May 7 '85

No. 166

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, April 30th 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Transmitting a sealed package, containing United States Bonds, addressed to Messrs Moses Taylor & Co. of New York City.

Package enclosed.

Registered {LETTER / PARCEL} No. 2801, P. O., Washington, D. C.

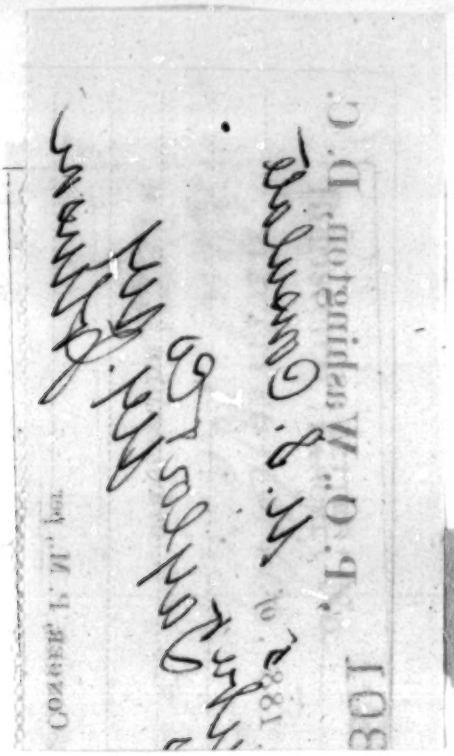
RECEIVED May 7, 1885, of U. S. Consulate

Gen'l Havana Cuba

a {Letter / Parcel} addressed to Moses Taylor & Co

My Dy

FRANK B. CONGER, P. M., per Johnson



REGISTRY RETURN RECEIPT sent MAY 7 1885, 188 .

Reg. No. 2801 From Post Office at WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Reg. Letter / Reg. Parcel } Addressed to Moses Taylor & Co

Post Office at N.Y. N.Y.

After obtaining receipt below, the Postmaster will mail this Card, without cover and without postage, to address on the other side.

RECEIVED THE ABOVE DESCRIBED REGISTERED { *LETTER. / PARCEL

(SENDER'S NAME ON OTHER SIDE.)

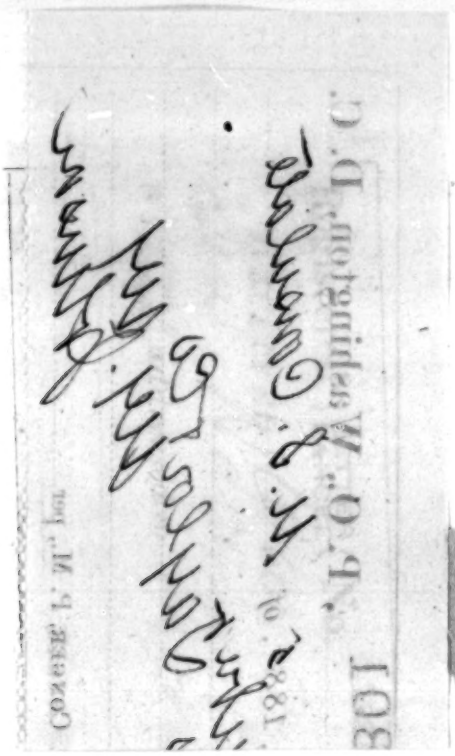
Sign on dotted lines to the right.

When delivery is made to other than addressee, the name of both addressee and recipient must appear.

Moses Taylor & Co

per H. Ward

* Erase letter or parcel according to which is sent.



When the registered letter or parcel accompanying this card is delivered, the Postmaster will require signature to the receipt on the other side, also on his record of registered deliveries, and mail this card without cover to address below.

A penalty of $300 is fixed by law for using this card for other than official business.

Post Office Department.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS. Post Office at

Stamp here with name of post office and date of delivery.

MAY 8 2 PM

RETURN TO:

Name of Sender U. S. Consulate Gen'l

Street and Number, or Post Office Box. Havana. — Dept of State

Post Office at WASHINGTON,

County of Washington, District of Columbia.

No. 166. U.S. Consulate General;
Havana, April 30th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

At the request of Mr. Miguel Antonio Pedroso, of this City, I enclose, herewith, a sealed package containing United States Bonds, and addressed to Messrs Moses Taylor & Co. of New York, which I will thank you to have forwarded, under registered enclosure, to those gentlemen.

I beg to state that I have assumed no responsibility, either on the part of this Consulate General, or that of the Department of State, for the safe delivery of the package referred to.

I

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure-
1. Sealed package for Messrs Moses Taylor & Co. of New York.

D'H Clair

Ack'd May 12 '85

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack as directed.
MAY 8 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 8 1885
RECEIVED.

No 167.— U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, May 2nd 1885

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Attempt of the Customs authori=
=ities of the port of Sagua la
Grande to collect tonnage dues
of the American bark "Oneco",
of New York, wrecked at the
said place.

One enclosure.

No. 167. — U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, May 2nd 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

On the 25th of April, ultimo, Mr Clarence C. Ford, Commercial Agent of the United States, at Sagua la Grande reported to this Consulate General the wreck of the American Bark "Oneco", of New York; stating that this vessel arrived at that port on the 18th day of March last past, in ballast, from Buenos Aires, via St Thomas; that, on the 10th day of April, she went to a point called "Esquivel" to complete her cargo of sugars; got into a storm on the 14th of April, grounded upon a reef and broke her rudder,

sprung a leak together with other damage, which caused her to be returned to the port of Sagua, where, after holding two surveys upon her, she was condemned, ordered to be stripped, and the wrecked material saved to be sold.

Mr Ford also states that the Collector of Customs at Sagua has attempted to collect tonnage dues upon this vessel at the rate of $1.- per ton, and that as she had not left the harbor, nor as yet been cleared, according to the Customs Ordinances she was exempt from the payment of such dues, and in their place only obliged to pay duties upon the wrecked material saved and sold.

For the further information of the Department I enclose, herewith, translated

copies

copies of telegrams exchanged between Mr Ford and myself, upon the subject herein referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Tamm O. Williams
Consul General

Enclosure.
1- Translated copies of telegrams.

Inclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No. 167.
Habana May 2nd 1885.
Translation of Telegrams.

Mr Ford to Mr Williams.
April 25th 1885.

"American Consul - Habana

"Custom House claims tonnage dues on wrecked vessel "Oneco". I shall protest against their payment. Please telegraph the law or custom.
Ford.

Mr Williams to Mr Ford.
April 25th 1885.

American Consul - Sagua

Send me details

regarding arrival, discharge, if any, wreck and other particulars of "Oneco", for my information of the affair.

Williams.
Consul General

Mr Ford to Mr Williams.
April 25

American Consul. Havana.

Letter goes by mail tomorrow with full details of "Oneco". On its receipt answer by telegram.

Ford -
Commercial Agent.

Mr Williams to Mr Ford
April 27th/85.

American
Consul

Consul. Sagua.

Letter received regarding the 'Oneco' and I am of the opinion that you are in the right. I therefore approve your refusal to pay the tonnage dues in question, and you will protest in the name of the Government of the United States, should those employees attempt to collect them; they have only the right to collect dues upon wrecked material saved and sold.

Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 12 1885
RECEIVED.

No 168. U. S. Consulate General
Havana. May 4th 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State

Returns and accounts.
Transmitting returns, and
accounts for clerk hire and
miscellaneous expenses for the
quarter ending March 31st 1885.

Enclosures.

No. 168. U. S. Consulate General
Havana. May 4th 1885.

Hon: James D. Porter.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, the following returns and accounts of this Consulate General, for the quarter ending March 31st 1885: viz:

Stat No 1: Digest of invoice book;
Do " 2. arrivals and departures of American vessels;
Fees " 3: record of fees received for notarial services;
Fees " 4: summary of consular business.
" 5 account of salary paid to Mr Joseph A Springer U. S. Consular Clerk;
" 6 account of extra clerk hire;

Acct of Mr. Springer for clerk hire (Salary)
Sent to Auditor May 14 - 1885.

No 7: account for rent, and other miscellaneous expenses with corresponding vouchers;
" 8; statement of fees received for sanitary inspections.

The amounts of the accounts for:

Salary consular clerk . . $300-
extra clerk hire . . . . " 400.
rent and miscellaneous . " 763 82
have been debited to $1463 82
the United States in my account current for salary & fees, and with a remittance under this date, to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the account appears balanced.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Eight inclosures.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT HAVANA

Notarial Fees received during the Quarter ending March 31, 1885.

DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				1885			
Jany	3		M. Gomez	auth Sig: of Dn Rufino Elena	2 -		
"	5		Mrs Angela Bances:	auth power attorney to appoint a guardian	2 -		
"	10		Presa & Torre	auth not: document	2 -		
			Ant. Izuaga -	" " "	2 -		
"	13		J.W. Todd	" sig to a certificate regarding sugars	2 -		
"	14		Lawton Bros	" certificate with Chinese Consul about passengers	2 -		
"	16		Fernando Ozna	" not: document of power of attorney	2 -		
"	17		J.W. Cheney	declaration concerning loss of effects	50		
"	"		Celina Torre	auth sig to assignment of mortgage	2 -		
"	17		Elena Hernandez	auth sig to assignment of mortgage	2 -		
"	19		Pedro Loberana	auth power attorney for Florida lands	2 -		
			Chas J Ulrici	declaration to patent	50		
"	21		Mo Mora y Ramos	auth power attorney to receive dividend stock	2 -		
			Rosa M Rhodes	auth signatures to 3 affid of inventory &c	1 50		
"	22		Ramon de Herrera -	auth. not document of protest &c	2 -		
"	24		do	auth Sig: to disbursements account -	2 -		
			Galban Rio & Co	Auth sig. to Merchants cert:	2 -		
"	25		J de Macias	auth: not: Doc. of power of attorney	2 -		
"	29		M Gomez	auth: 3 affidavits to legal papers	1 50		
			Wm Todd	auth: notarial sig: to Dc	2		
				" power of proxy to vote at Ames Plow Co	2 -		
			Ant. G. del Valle	auth 2 certificates of Judge of Belen Dist Court	4 -	42	
Feby	2		Manuel Mora y Ramos:	auth sig to transfers of R.R. Stock	4 -		
	3		Jos de del Valle & Lawton Bros	Auth: notarial document certificate with Chinese Consul regarding Chinese passengers	2 -		
"	5		Saturdad del Valle	auth: her sig - "	2 -		
				Forward amounts.	110	42	

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT HAVANA.

Notarial Fees received during the Quarter ending March 31st, 1885.

DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1885			Amounts brought over		$ 10-	$ 42-	
Feby	4	Jacinto Averhoff		Auth Not: Sig:	2-		
		R. S. Rodriguez		" power of attorney for Comm'n N. House Co	2-		
		Isidro J. Corvores		Auth & declarations & proofs of death: Life Ins: Pby.	2-		
"	6	Joaquin Barnet		ad: oath in appn: for Trademark.	50		
"	7	J. & Bances		auth copy of appt of guardian of Mary J-	1-		
		J. B. Kaunel		Auth copy of Protest	1-		
		J. Catalá & F. Caballero		declaration in Alabama claims do	1		
"	9	Aut. Abreu y Viana		ad oath: in application for patent	50		
		Cesar Pinto		serving 3 citations and 3 declarations	1 50		
"	11	Lawton Bros		certificate with Chinese Consul regarding passengers	2-		
		W. Coel		Auth Copies of Accounts signed by Notarial L & C	1-		
		Retargaues		Auth & sigs to certificate regarding coal	2-		
"	13	Carlota Aueza		Lem- Auth: Not: sig	2-		
				" power of attorney	2-		
				" " " " to transfer for R.R. Stock	2-		
		Mary J. Dugan		Auth Sig: to Bank Book & order of payment	2-		
		J. Rafecas & C		auth: power of attorney claim against Arguimbau	2-		
"	14	Retargaues		Auth sig: of Auditor of Customs	2-		
"	18	M. Gomez		auth: declaration of Pedro Tedal	50		
"	20	P. Goicochea		Auth Notarial document	2-		
		A Pellon & Co		" Merchants signature	2-		
		Todd H & Co		" sig: of Notary to copy of protest	2-		
"	25	F. C. L. del Valle		" sig: to general power of attorney	2-		
"	26	Lawton Bros		certificate with Chinese Consul regarding passengers	2-		
		Marques de San Carlos		power of attorney to all dividends Comm'n N.H.C.	2		
				Forward amounts	$ 61	$ 42	

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT HAVANA

Notarial Fees received during the Quarter ending March 31st, 1885.

DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1885			Amount brot over		$51 -	$42	
Feby	28	Rosa Sotolongo	auth sig to 2 powers of attorney to transfer City & State stock		4 -		
		Natividad Zuaya	Auth sig to not. document		2 -		
		Benito Goicochea	" " "		2 -	59	
						$101 -	
Mar	3	Leopoldo Crespo	auth Power atty for Florida claims		2 -		
"	4	Lawton Bros	Cert with Chinese Consul		2 -		
"	5	M. Gomez	auth: sig to 2 affidavits in law suit		1 -		
			auth: sig of Vendue master		2 -		
"	6	Manuel Verdi	" Sig: to not: document		2 -		
"	7	Cesar Pinto	" Sig: to 2 not: Docs		4 -		
		J. M. Mestre	" 2 affidavits to accts		1 -		
"	9	Y. Co. Mestre	" sig: to Power attorney		2 -		
		Rosa Sotolongo	" " to 2 assignments of mortgage		4 -		
"	11	Lawton Bros	certificate with Chinese Consul		2 -		
"	12	J. F. Bendes	auth assignment of Life Ins: Policy		2 -		
"	13	Todd H. & Co.	Auth not document		2 -		
			" sig: of Capt of Port		2 -		
			" " of Vendue master		2 -		
"		Marques de San Carlos	" sig to Power of Atty		2 -		
"	14	Rafael Pedro	" " " transfer R.R. Stock		2 -		
		Manuel Sanchez y S.	" " to not: document		2 -		
"	18	A. Gellendoza	" Sig: to not: document		2 -		
		Lawton Bros	Cert. with Chinese Consul		2 -		
		F. del Hoyo	Auth Sig: of Barrera		2 -		
"	20	Emil Lobeck	declaration in case 3998 of Alabama Claims		50		
"	23	B. Gerding	Auth: Sig: Life Ins: Policy transfer		2 -		
"	24	J. M. Mestre	" Sig: to 2 affidavits		1 -		
"	26	F. W. Tapia	" " to Power attorney		2 -		
"	"	Hijos de Sariol	" declaration of Ins: L. Zuaya		50		
			" Sigs: to 12 not: documents		24 -		
		D. Bonnelly	" " " 1 " "		2 -		
		Lawton Bros	" Cert: with Chinese Consul		2 -		
"	27	Aut. H. Rocha	" Sig to Power Attorney		2 -		
		Ben Lawton	" " " " "		2 -		
		F. Carricaburu	" Sig: to not. Doc: affidavit		2 -		
			" " to Power of Attorney		2 -		
			" declaration in case 1759 of Alabama claims	3	50		
			Forward amounts		$450	101	

4

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT HAVANA.

Notarial
Fees received during the Quarter ending March 31, 1885.

DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1885			Amount brot over		$ 84.50	$ 1.01 -	
March	28	P. Bustello	Auth. Act: document		2 -		
		Saturdad Izuaga	" 2 Powers & seal R.R. Sk		4 -		
			" dej: & letter		2 -	92.50	
			Total amount			$ 193.50	

U. S. Consulate General
Havana March 31 - 1885.

I certify that the foregoing record of notarial services is a true and correct transcript of the record of this Consulate, and that the same contains a true and accurate statement of all the fees received at this Consulate for such services during the period named -

Ramon O. Williams
U.S. Consul General.

Jos. K. Springer
Asst. Consular Clerk

Oficina del Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en la Habana.
Relación de los derechos percibidos durante el trimestre que terminó en 31 de Marzo de 1885.

FECHA.	No.	NOMBRE DEL BUQUE.	NOMBRE DE LA PERSONA QUE PAGA LOS DERECHOS.	CLASE DE SERVICIO PRESTADO.	CANTIDAD DE LOS DERECHOS PAGADOS.	TOTAL.	OBSERVACIONES.
1885			Cantidad traída		$ 84.50	$ 1.01 -	
Marzo	28	P. Bustello	Auth. Act: documento		2 -		
		Saturdad Izuaga	" 2 Poderes & sello R.R. Sk		4 -		
			" dej: & letra		2 -	92.50	
			Cantidad total			$ 193.50	

Cónsul General
Ramon O. Williams
Cónsul General
Habana Marzo 31
1885

Recibido los derechos
percibidos en el trimestre
que termina en esta fecha.

4

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT HAVANA.

Notarial
Fees received during the Quarter ending March 31, 1885.

DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1885			Amount brot over		$ 84.50	$ 101 -	
March	28	P. Bustello	Auth. Act: document		2 -		
		Sabinidad Izuaga	" 2 Powers & all R.R. Sk		4 -		
			" dg. & letter		2 -	9.50	
			Total amount			$ 110.50	

U. S. Consulate General
Havana March 31st 1885.

I certify that the foregoing record of notarial services is a true and correct transcript of the record of this Consulate, and that the same contains a true and accurate statement of all the fees received at this Consulate for such services during the period named -

Ramon O. Williams
U.S. Consul General.

Jos. A. Springer
U.S. Consular Clerk

Duplicate to Sec. of State
Notarial fees received this quarter
$ 101.00

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General
March quarter
1885

Notarial fees
received this quarter

Summary of business at the United States Consulate General at Havana - for March quarter 1885.

Movement of vessels

Vessels in port			4 Barks			5 Schrs =	9	
" arrived	42 Stmrs	13	"	9 Brigs	67	"	131	
	42 "	17	"	9 "	72	" =	140	
" sailed	40 "	15	"	8 "	55	"	118	
" remaining	2 Stmrs	2 Barks		1 Brig	17 Schrs =		22	

Tonnage

Tonnage in port	4301		
" arriving	82034		
"		departing	76161
"	remaining	In port	10.174
	86.335		86.335

Fees received; collected on a/c of Am: vessels $4357-
$11892

number of invoices . . . 1596.

Movement of seamen

Seamen in port	79		
" arrived	2922		
" shipped	6		
"	discharged		6
"	deserted		3
"	sailed		2740
"	in port March 31st		258
	3007		3007

Synopsis of Seamen's Account

Received Extra wages		$47.	
Arrears "		78.73	
Deposit by seaman		10.	
Expended for seamen			$34906
Balance in my favor on Acct for Salary & Fees	213.33		
	$349.06		34906.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana March 31 1885
Lamon V. Williams
Consul General

Enclosure abs 3 — Shut up letters 1885 — Mail Depositions

Fees received during the Quarter ending ,188 .

DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
							Endorsed as No 168 Register Monday 4 1885 Received Warren O. Williams Consul Returned March quarter 1885. Summary of Returns for quarter.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT HAVANA

Sanitary Inspection

Fees received during the ~~Quarter~~ period ending Jany 1. to Feby 26, 1885.

DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.			NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1885	No.	nation	Reg	Vessel		destination	amount		
Jany 2		3403	Amn	Schr	Chas A Coulomb	Hd. via Gibara	150		
		3404	Span	Bk	Pgte Vaudrell	Charleston	250		
		3405	"	Brig	J. Ortz	Brunswick	150	550	
"	3	3406	Brit	Stmr	African	New York	10 —	10	
"	5	3407	Amn	Bk	Ada Carter	Phila via Sagua	150	150	
"	7	3408	Brit	Stmr	Azalea	New Orleans	350		
		3409	Amn	"	Hutchinson	Hx "	850		
		3410	"	Bark	Havana	New York via Matz	150		
		3412	Span	Brig	P. Concepcion	New Orleans	150	15 -	
"	8	3413	Amn	Stmr	Saratoga	New York	10 —	10 -	
"	9	3414	"	Schr	Thingeland	Key West	150		
		3414	Span	Stmr	Valencia	New York	850		
		3415	Amn	Schr	Louisa Bliss	Matanzas	150	1150	
"	10	3416	"	Stmr	Alexandria	New York	10		
		3417	"	Schr	Champion	Key West	150	1150	
"	14	3418	"	Stmr	Morgan	New Orleans	750	750	
"	15	3419	Span	"	Hernan Cortes	"	550		
		3420	Amn	"	Niagara	New York	10 -		
		3421	"	Bark	Georgietta	U.S. via Sagua	150		
		3422	"	"	Portens	" " Matz	150		
		3423	Span	"	Alina	New Orleans	250	21 -	
"	16	3424	Amn	Schr	Christiana	Key West	150	150	
"	17	3425	Brit	Stmr	Capulet	New York	10		
		3426	Span	"	A de Herrera	"	10		
		3427	Amn	Schr	E.P. Church	Key West	150	1150	
"	20	3428	Norwey	Bark	Jebra	Apalachicola	150	150	
"	21	3429	Amn	Stmr	Hutchinson	New Orleans	850	850	
"	22	3430	"	"	Newport	New York	10 -	10 -	
"	24	3431	Brit	"	Amethyst	Phila	350		
		3432	Norwey	Bark	Carla	Mobile	150	5 -	
"	25	3433	Amn	Stmr	City Puebla	New York	10 -		
		3434	"	Schr	Thingeland	Key West	150	1150	
"	26	3435	"	"	Christiana	"	150		
		3436	"	"	W. Blackford	"	150	3 -	
"	27	3437	Span	Bk	G. G.	Savannah	250	250	
"	28	3438	Amn	Stmr	Morgan	New Orleans	10 -	10 -	
"	29	3439	"	"	Saratoga	New York	10 -	10 -	
"	30	3440	Span	Schr	Pepe Jonio	Brunswick	150	150	
"	31	3441	Amn	Bk	Nellie Rumball	New York	150		
		3442	Stmr	"	Rumer	"	150		
		3443	Amn	"	Ant. Sala	"	150		
		3444	"	Stmr	City Washington	"	10	1450	
		3445	U.S.	man of war	Tennessee	New Orleans	—		
		3446	U.S.	do	Jantic	"	—		
					Forward amount		$18450		

2

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT HAVANA.

Sanitary Inspection
Fees received during the Quarter ending from Jany to Feby 26 1885.

DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.			NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1885					Amount brot over			$184 50	
Feby	4	3447	Amn	Stmr	Hutchinson	New Orleans	2 50	8 50	
"	5	3445	"	"	Niagara	New York	10		
		3449	"	Schr	Belle O'Neil	Cardenas	1 50		
		3450	"	"	Jos W. Lockwood	Phila	1 50	13 -	
"	6	3451	Span	Stmr	Asia	New York	6 50		
		3452	Amn	Schr	Christiana	Key West	1 50	8 -	
"	9	3453	"	"	Gitana	New Orleans	2 50	2 50	
"	7	3454	Brit	Stmr	Bromhaugh	New York	10 -	10 -	
"	11	3455	Amn	"	Morgan	New Orleans	10 -		
		3456	"	Bark	Ada Gray	Phila	1 50	11 50	
"	12	3457	"	Schr	Cephas Starret	New York	1 50		
		3458	"	Stmr	Newport	"	1 50		
		3459	"	"	May Munroe	"	10 -	13 -	
		3460	U.S. man of war		Swatara	New Orleans	-		
"	14	3461	"	Stmr	City Alexander	New York	10		
		3462	Span	Bark	Dos Amigos	New Orleans	2 50	12 50	
"	16	3463	Amn	Schr	E.P. Church	Key West	1 50	1 50	
"	17	3464	Span	Bk	Aurora	New Orleans	2 50	2 50	
"	18	3465	Amn	Schr	L.A. Edward	Pensacola	1 50		
		3466	"	Stmr	Hutchinson	New Orleans	10		
		3467	"	Schr	Christiana	Key West	2 50	14 -	
"	19	3468	"	Stmr	Saratoga	New York	10	10	
		3469	"	Schr	A.B. Hoffses	Mexican Ports	did not pay fee		
"	21	3470	Brit	Stmr	Capulet	New York	10		
		3471	Span	Bk	Flora	Phila	2 50	12 50	
"	24	3472	Amn	Schr	W. Blackford	Key West	1 50	1 50	
"	25	3473	"	Stmr	Harlan	New Orleans	10 -	10	
					x x x x x x x x x x x			$315 50	

Feby. 26 - Ceased in collection of these fees, in obedience to Instruction from Department of State dtd 33 Feby 19 1885.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana March 31st 1885.
Fanon D. Williams
Consul General.

Jas. H. Springer
Act. Consular Clerk

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT HAVANA

Fees received during the Quarter ending ,188 .

DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NAME OF THE PARTY PAYING THE FEE.	NATURE OF SERVICE RENDERED.	AMOUNT OF FEES PAID.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
							Enclosures p mail Report No 168 Havana May 4 1885
							Havana
							Wm O. Williams Consul Genl.
							March Quarter 1885.
				Fees received for Steerage Inspections from April 1 to 30 1885 -			

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 12 1885
RECEIVED.

No 169. U. S. Consulate General
Havana. May 7 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Price Lists of cigar manufac-
turers.

---

accompanying two pack-
ages, addressed to the Treasury
Department, containing cigar
manufacturer's price lists,
for the use of Collectors and
Appraisers of Customs.

No 169. U. S. Consulate General
Havana May 7th 1885.

Hon: James D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir.

In compliance with the Department's instruction No 37 of the 24th March 1874, I shall forward in the pouch leaving today two packages addressed to the Treasury Department containing copies of the last edition of the Price lists of the principal cigar manufacturers of Havana, for the use of the Appraisers and Collectors of Customs in the United States.

The packages contain copies addressed as follows:
To Boards of Appraisers:
New York 4; Boston 2

Philadelphia 2; Baltimore 2;
San Francisco 2, New Orleans 2;
Portland 1.

And to Collectors of Customs:
New York 4; Boston 1.
Baltimore 1, San Francisco 1,
New Orleans 1, Portland Me 1,
Charleston 1, Mobile 1,
Key West 1, Chicago 1,
St Louis 1, Cincinnati 1,
Louisville 1, Cedar Keys 1,
Savannah 1, Milwaukee 1,
Detroit 1, Buffalo 1,
Denver 1.

To the Treasury Dep't 6 copies (forwarded last week), to the State Department 1 copy and to the Special Treasury Agency New York 2 copies.

The edition referred to, was published during the past week, and is believed to be more complete than any former edition.

I have the honor, Sir, to be,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Comptr General.

Ack'd & copy to Treasury & Agriculture & Press

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 12 1885
RECEIVED.

Dept Clerk

No. 170 U.S. Consulate General.

Habana, May 7th 1885

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. to Treasury
" Dept of Agriculture.
MAY 12 1885

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Duties again imposed by the Spanish Government upon cattle imported into the Island of Cuba, to take effect on the 1st of July 1885.

Transmitting a slip and the translation of a telegram from Madrid, dated the 29th of April, ultimo, in reference to the subject.

One enclosure.

No 170. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, May 7th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, a slip taken from the "Boletin Comercial" of this city, dated the 4th instant, together with its translation, by which the Department will please observe, that the collection of duties on cattle imported into this island, which were suspended by Decrees of the Spanish Goverment in November 1877, and October 1882, will be again enforced on, and after July the 1st proximo.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enc

Enclosure,

1. Slip and translation of a telegram addressed on the 2d April 1885, by the Minister of the Colonies at Madrid to the Intendant General of Finance of Cuba

Inclosure No. 1 -
With Despatch 170 -
Havana, May 7th 1885

From the Boletin Comercial
of Havana May 4th 1885.

Ganado extranjero.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar se ha comunicado á la Intendencia General de Hacienda, con fecha 29 de Abril, el siguiente telegrama:

«Resuelto por S. M. restablecer el derecho de importacion á los ganados de todas clases, suspenso por disposiciones de Noviembre de 1877 y Octubre de 1882, sírvase V. E. hacerlo público en la *Gaceta*, en concepto de que esta medida tendrá efecto desde 1º de Julio inmediato.»

En virtud, pues, de la presente resolucion, tomada á propuesta de esta Intendencia General de Hacienda, desaparece la franquicia que disfrutaba á su introduccion en esta Isla el ganado extranjero, que abonará desde 1º de Julio venidero, los derechos establecidos en el Arancel.

Translation.

Translation:

Foreign Cattle.

The Ministry of the Colonies has addressed the Intendancy General of Finance the following telegram under date of 29th of April, ultimo:

"His Majesty having "resolved to re-establish the collection of import duties, upon cattle of all kinds, which was suspended by instructions of November 1877 and October 1882, Your Excellency will please public the fact in the "Official Gazette", in the understand=ing that this measure will go into effect on the 1st of July next."

Therefore, in view of this order, issued at the instance

of

of the Intendancy General of Finance, the privilege heretofore enjoyed of introducing cattle into this island, ceases, and from the 1st of July next, the same will pay duties at the rates prescribed by the Tariff.

Rec'd June 4 '85 A. H. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 14 1885
RECEIVED.

Confidential and Separate.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack + file.
MAY 15 1885

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, May 8th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

In view of the public advices to the effect that the President has withdrawn from the Senate, the Santo Domingo, and Spanish treaties, to the end, that they may be examined by the present administration, I beg leave, in this connexion, to submit for the Department's consideration the within several inclosures.

Enclosure No. 1: —

The plan of this

enclosure was conceived by me in 1868, having deduced itself from data which unconsciously had been accumulating in my mind during an active and wide ranged experience, then, of 20 years in the commerce of this island with the United States; and was sketched and amplified by me in 1870, at the separate requests of my particular friends, the Hon: John E. Develin of New York, and the Hon Henry S. Hall, our present Minister to Central America, — on the subject of the annexation of the island of Santo Domingo, to the United States, at that time proposed by General Baez.

I knew then, as I still know, that the continuation of European monarchy, and slave labor in this island

of

Cuba, had scarcely any other economic basis for their support and maintenance, than the sugar market of the United States.

This, then, unconscious subserviency of the United States to the policy of an European power in America, had been suddenly wrought by the des=
=truction of the sugar crop of Louisiana in 1861/65, as one of the effects of our civil war, and which had brought in train, a cataclysmal change in the channel of the World's sugar trade, forcing, as one of the conseq.
=uences, the United States to depend, to the extent of 95 per cent of their sugar supplies, upon the Spanish islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

From this view, and having no tropical territory of our own, and as

sugar of the sugar cane is from its nature a tropical production, it ocurred to me on the presentation of the project for the annexation of Santo Domingo: that if the United States could afford to serve as the almost exclusive economic basis for slave labor, and for European monarchy outside of the Union, in this island of Cuba, that it would be more in accord with their High Mission, among the Nations of the Earth, and more consistent with an expanding commercial policy, to develop free labor, and republican institutions inside the Union, through the annexation of the Spanish speaking part of the tropical island, Santo Domingo.

Besides, the sugar market

market of the United States once released from its dependence on Cuba and Puerto Rico, monarchy and slavery there, would, from sheer inanition, have perished, placing these islands, from the necessity of their inhabitants, and their need of a market for their products, within a few years, thereafter, at the disposal of our Government.

Time has not weakened in me this conviction, yet it may perhaps have improved the formula for effecting the end, by substituting commercial for political annex-=ation, leaving mutual economic attraction, which is but a mani-=festation of the Universal — law of gravitation, to keep the West Indies, in position, related as a sort of Sub-Union, to the United States, postponing, thereby, the question of political annexation

to

to the consideration of some future generation.

But, time in its operation on the ratios and directions of things, has within the last ten years inverted the relations of commercial dependence between the United States, Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The prodigious development of beet-root sugar, during that period, has shut out the sugars of the West Indies from Europe, and forced them, as a consequence, to seek the United States as the only market in which to sell. Therefore, the "corner" once held by Spain through Cuba, and Puerto Rico on our sugar and molasses market, has been taken from her control, and the relation of supply dependency has, thereby, become

inverse

inverse. From this very fact. perhaps, and in view of the renewed interest taken by our Government in the subject of West Indian commerce, these notes, which though they have already been at the service of several officers of the Govern= =ment of the United States; but this being their first official presentation, may I trust, still conserve for the Department some useful points of information.

Enclosure No: 2:— Is an extract from the despatch No: 291, Consul General Hall's series, which under date of November 20th 1845, addressed, as Vice Consul General at Havana, in full charge, to the Hon: John L. Cadwalader, Assistant

Secretary of State, pointing out the effects that the, then, enormous amount of 1,100,000 tons of beet-root sugar produced that year (1874/75,) had had on the interests of this island, anticipating, as well, in this despatch, the disasters that would inevitably, and which in fact have since befallen Cuba, if that crop went on increasing, by its forcing the commercial dependence of the island on the market of the United States, whilst it was still a political possession of Spain.

Since then ten years have not been quite completed, yet the unheard of and enormous crop of 1874/75, of 1,100,000-tons, has in the meantime risen to upwards of 2,500,000 tons, and thereby, consummated the status of

Cuba as a commercial dependency of the United States.

Enclosures Nos: 3 and 4: — Are copies of my despatches, also written under Mr Hall's series, whilst I was in full charge as Vice Consul General, and which I addressed, on the situation of Cuba, under dates of August 8th and September 12th, 1878, to the Hon Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State

Enclosure No 5: — Is a copy of despatch No 38, of my own, the present series, dated September 20th 1884 and addressed to the Hon: John Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, showing the verification of the financial troubles predicted in the above

mentioned enclosures Nos: 3
and 4.

Enclosure N°6.— Is the copy of a letter dated the 7th of May, 1883, written 13/15 years later than N°1, which with a slight difference of phraseology, I addressed personally to the Hon John Davis, the late assistant Secretary of State. In this letter I proposed to Mr Davis, what I had already mentioned verbally, in 1879, at the Department to the Hon Frederick W. Seward; that no reciprocity treaty, then referring to that of the Sandwich Islands, should be again granted by the United States to any of the sugar islands of the Atlantic, or Pacific Oceans, that did not assimilate our commercial intercourse with them, to the fullest extent

that

that the bi-nationality of the subject would admit, to the laws of the coastwise trade of the United States

As these laws require that the coastwise trade of the United States shall only be carried on under the American flag, in American built vessels; I beg again to submit, on the reconsideration of this treaty, by the Honorable, the Secretary of State, - the proposition: that the assimilation of the trade of Santo Domingo to those laws, would apparently require that the vessel clause of the treaty now proposed - with that republic, be limited only to the vessels built by both parties. For, there is no power left on our side, by treaty, to prevent that Republic from granting Registers, at

little or no expense, to all the British tramp steamers that choose to enter into competition with American vessels, which cost much more to run; in consequence of our National Economic system of inter-State free trade, based on reciprocal, and not on partial protection, between National production and National consumption. To not grant our shipping this privilege, will be tantamount to its exclusion to the extent of these treaties from the benefits of the National System. Under our tariff, coals, iron, tools, &c, are protected against the same foreign articles.

In consequence, all our cars, locomotives, and Rail Road tracks are American built. And what are cars, and locomotives on the land,

if

if not the analogues of sailing vessels and steamers upon the Ocean! And if the one is worthy of the fostering care of the Nation, why is not the other!

It therefore, seems to me reasonable, that the growth and the completion of our National Commercial System, requires that the road be cleared, and that as an advanced courier, this principle should be applied to all shipping engaged in carrying to the United States, under reciprocity treaties, the products of these tropical islands.

But there existed then, and still exist other very strong national reasons, which I pointed at, but did not

explain in my letter to Mr Davis; but now that the subject is up again for examination and discussion; and in view of the relation that this office bears to the Department, I conceive it to be my duty to recommend them on this occasion, to your particular attention.

All the West Indies and South America, conjointly with the ports of the United States, particularly New York, Boston, Baltimore, Galveston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Portland serve as pivotal points for the ships of other nations to sail about.

The British Provinces, send fish lumber, coals, &c, in their ships to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Demerara, Trinidad, St Kitts, Antigua

Antigua, Santa Lucia, and Brazil, &c. But as these Provinces ~~~, in consequence of their paucity of population, have scarcely any sugar and molasses market of their own, these vessels after discharging in the West Indies take in sugars and molasses for the United States. They then discharge, and load up again in the United States for the ports of the West Indies, Brazil, and South America; thus, keeping up incessantly this system of voyages.

In this way the United States, besides buying the products of those islands, serve with them, as it were, as one of the foci of an ellipse about which the Province ships carry on their voyages.

British and Norwegian

merchantmen, carry the manu=
=factures of Great Britain and
continental Europe to these
islands, Brazil and other
countries of South America;
but England taking much
less of the coffee, sugars, hides,
tallow and bones of these
countries than the United States;
and Sweden and Norway,
having no demand for sweets
that they cannot supply
from their own domestic
production of beet-root sugar,
the majority of these vessels
then load for New York or
other ports in the United
States; and, thus the terminal
points of another system of
voyages is established to the
detriment of American shipping

Spanish vessels load
wines, olives, oils, &c, at Barcelona,
and other Spanish ports, for

Montivideo. These vessels with the proceeds of their cargoes then buy jerked-beef for the plantation hands of Cuba, and Puerto Rico, excluding American vessels, as well as those of other nations by the imposition in these two islands, of the differential duty on jerked beef, which I notice is still permitted in the Spanish treaty, now also under reconsider=ation.

These Spanish ships on discharging in Cuba and Puerto Rico, since the Convention with Spain, of the 13th February 1884, then load sugars and molasses for the United States.

Thus we have the recent development of another system for the benefit of foreign shipping, recognizing Spain, the United States and Buenos Aires as focal points

It

It was with the full knowledge of these facts, that I suggested, and again most earnestly and respectfully beg to recommend to your consideration the proposition for the insertion and application of the word Built to the vessels designated in the transportation clause of these treaties.

In fact, even in a political sense, it is the very key to the disgregation of the whole phalanx of European mother countries, holding these islands in the manner of menacing armed citadels alongside our coast!

This phalanx once split asunder, it does not need the possession of any great amount of prescience to know that only a few decades would have to come and go, before, when impelled by the necessity of a more adequate market, all

all British North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, would have to ask for closer commercial and political relations with the American Union.

If the History of the Navigation Laws of England be looked into, it will be found that on the signing of the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, by which the independence of Holland, was finally acknowledged by Spain, that at that time nearly all the carrying trade of the World was in the possession of Holland, owing to the fact that their ships could be run at lower cost than those of other nations. Therefore, the English Parliament, with the view of affording the English people a full share in the World's carrying

trade, and to the enlarging of English power upon the Ocean, as well as upon land, enacted at the beginning of the Cromwellian period, in 1651, these famous Navigation Laws, making them effective, to the end in view, by the insertion of and adherence to the condition built.

This was soon followed up by Cromwell, upon the refusal of the King of Spain to allow England to trade pacifically to the West Indies, by the attacks on Santo Domingo City, in 1656, under Admiral Penn, the father of the founder of Pennsylvania, and General Venerables.

This expedition though repulsed at Santo Domingo City, ended by the capture of Jamaica, which soon after became, and long continued

to

to be - the predilect sugar island of England.

Jamaica formed from thenceforward, in connexion with St Kitts, Barbadoes, etc, in the West Indies, and the North American colonies, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Maryland, as other nuclei, the principal generating points for the development of English Trade and English Power, as well in Europe, as in America.

Immediately upon the restoration, these Navigation Laws were not only confirmed, but their sphere of action was enlarged by the capture of New Amsterdam, now New York, from the Dutch in 1664, under the reign of King Charles the Second. Thus was that great State brought into -

position also, to play the part in the growth and development of the power of the English speaking people, here, in America.

The policy dictating these coastwise laws under Cromwells protectorship, was given further application on the closing of the war between England and the North American colonies on the one side, and France and Spain on the other, by the Treaty of Paris negotiated in 1763. According to its provisions; England became possessed, by conquest, of Canada, and all Louisiana, excepting the Isle of Orleans.

Floridawas obtained from Spain, in exchange, for the return of the Havana,

and

and adjacent territory included in the articles of surrender, August 1762. Thus was the coastwise trade of the North American Colonies, with the exception of the little fish drying islands of St Pierre, and Miquelon, left to France, made continuous from the northern limits of Canada to the eastern bank of the Mississippi.

This bar was, however, soon after broken by the re-conquest of Florida, during our War of Independence, and its re-possession by Spain was acknowledged by England in its treaty with that Nation, following the consummation of that great event.

By transfer of the Isle of Orleans, or New Orleans, to Spain by France in 1763, in

settlement of a balance of debts; Spain became again possessed of all that line of the coast now occupied by the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana to the eastern bank of the Mississippi river, making her continental coast line thereby continuous, excepting Brazil, and Dutch Guiana, from thence, na Cape Horn to Oregon.

But Louisiana, having again been transferred by Charles the 4th of Spain to Bonaparte in 1801, and from France purchased by the United States in 1803, it became, in consequence, embraced in our present coasting trade

This trade was again soon enlarged by the addition of Florida, purchased under treaty of 1819/21.

The

The same line of policy was further extended by the annexation of Texas in 1846, and the purchase of California from Mexico in 1848 and further on by the purchase from Russia of Alaska, in 1867; and the present proposition to assimilate our trade with the sugar islands of the West Indies, which are now entirely dependent upon the sugar market of the United States, to the laws of our coast-wise trade, only tends, and that too, without war, in the same direction.

For 125 years, from their first enactment, did the coastwise laws of England stand the test of time, and it was only at the end of this period, when the Colonies having outgrown the tutelage

of

of the Mother Country; and conditions, therefore, being altered, that by its own logic the system was ruptured by the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

But, a system that had been practicable for 125 years, and which more than any other measure had contributed to the greatness of England in Europe, and to the England of America, — the United States of today, having for basis solely the limited dimensions of a part of the island Albion, certainly can be inaugurated, and practiced under better auspices from a continental country of the territorial conditions of the United States — with its major axis extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific

Oceans

Oceans, and its minor axis reach=
=ing from British America to
Mexico; and whose consumption
of tropical products, at the
present day, is far in advance
of that of any other nation;
whilst that of the future is to
be almost incomparably greater.

Besides, what are the
present coastwise laws of the
United States but our share of
the inheritance that befell us of
Cromwell's Navigation Laws!

But, it does not enter
into this proposition to exclude
the shipping of other Nations
from the West India trade;
but to admit them as far as
the bi-nationality of the
subject entitles them, making
the treaty with Santo Domingo
apply to the United States,
and Santo Domingo built

shipping

shipping. That with the Spanish islands to the United States and Spanish built shipping. That with the English islands to the United States, and British built shipping. That with the French island, to the United States and French built shipping

That with the Danish islands, to the United States and Danish built shipping. That with the Dutch islands to the United States and Dutch built shipping

That with the Sandwich islands, to the United States and &c Sandwich-Island built shipping. That with Mexico, to the United States and Mexican built shipping.

This arrangement to the extent of our trade in tropical products, will put the ship-building yards of the

The following is inserted as per request in N° - May 29'85 viz. A treaty too negotiated upon similar terms with Brazil, - the admission of the principal furnishers of coffee and sugar to the United States would also facilitate, in competition with Europe, the exports of our agricultural products and manufactured goods to that extensive market, thereby in a manner more acceptable to the American people, all the advantages sought by the advocates of the unfettered and unfettering measure for the granting of subsidies to special lines of American steamers for the keeping open of commercial communications between these two countries

United States on an equal footing with their iron furnaces, rolling mills, car & locomotive manufactories, and foundries; together with all the trades occupied in this Ocean trans=portation, such as those of ~~ship~~-carpenters, ship-blacksmiths, caulkers and painters, rope makers, sail makers, sailors and officers, &c, on a level with their homologous trades of land transportation. It will also transfer, to a most appreciable degree, the build=ing and manning of ships from the yards of Sweden and Norway; the Mersey, Thames, and Clyde; to the Kennebec, Penobscot; Boston, and New York harbors; and to the bays Chesapeake, and Delaware.

Because, then the

shipping of the British Provinces, after taking their produce to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Santo Domingo, would find themselves excluded from loading in those islands for the United States, by the condition confining the carrying trade, in these cases, to the built shipping of the respective parties. Nor, vice versa, for the same obstacle, could they trade between the United States and those islands.

For analogous reasons the other systems, starting from Europe, would likewise be impracticable.

This might be productive of temporary inconvenience to the interests of the British Provinces; but the resultant would work in favor of the future development of one general and harmonious

system

system of commerce, recognizing the United States as center, instead of maintaining so many partial and fragmentary systems to the detriment of all the parts, as at present, arising from American Colonies, in interest, already broken away from their respective European mother countries, because the latter are no longer able to furnish them with home markets for the vent of their products.

Enclosure No. 7.— Is copy of a confidential and unofficial communication, which I addressed also to Mr. Davis, under date of the 20th February 1883, from my residence in Brooklyn, New York.

The object of this communication was to call the attention of the Department,

at the time of the negotiation of the Treaty with Spain, for Cuba, to the possibility, and probability of the revival of slavery in Cuba, through the local law of the island, in consequence of the new commercial life that would be imparted to it in the admission of its sugars free of duties into the United States, unless timely precautions were taken by the Department.

In this I did not entirely depend upon my own personal knowledge of the character of the oligarchy that has always, and still rules here; but also upon the historical knowledge of what had followed in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Brazil, on the one part, and in the British sugar islands, on the other, after the adoption of the "Bill for the

Equalization of the Sugar Duties",
presented by the British
Parliament, in 1847, by the
then Premier Lord John
Russell. I regret exceedingly,
at this point that no library
here contains the "Debates of
Parliament"; for it would have
afforded me great pleasure,
in support of that warning,
to have accompanied extracts
from the speeches made in
opposition upon that occasion
by Sir _____ Bentinck, Mr
Disraeli, the Lord Bishops
of London, and Oxford, of
the present Premier of the
British Government, Mr.
Gladstone, and of the many
others. But as those Debates
must surely be found upon
the shelves of the Library of the
Department, I trust it may
not be out of order for me to
recommend their perusal,

as

as relevant, with this despatch.

To the end, also, that the treaty with Spain, after being once made, might avoid all possibility of rejection by public opinion, and by the Congress of the United States; — for its defeat would be a calamity to the people of Cuba, besides a great loss of labor to the Department, I mentioned the desirability that no clause might be admitted nor omitted in the Treaty, that might infuse motives of apprehension in the United States for the welfare of the planters and the free laborers of Louisiana, such as befell the planters and workmen of Jamaica, Barbadoes, St Kitts, Santa Lucia and other British sugar islands, consequent upon the adoption by the British Parliament of the said

Bill

"Bill for the Equalization of the Sugar Duties." For here, the panacea for all evils;—for all Governmental and oligarchical abuses,—is ever cheap labor; but never cheap government!

In the second place, I suggested, to Mr Davis, the propriety of applying the condition of American and Spanish built shipping to the transportation clause. But as I have already given my reasons for this under enclosure No 6 they are therefore, not needed under this heading.

On this point, Spain might object on account of all her steamers being British built; but this could be obviated by a provision covering the case, making the condition built

obligatory from the date of the signature of the treaty.

In the third place, I suggested that a radical change should be made in the Government of Cuba. This, regardless of its justice; but from the mere impossibility of the island being any longer able to support a budget of 30 millions of dollars per annum out of the sugar market of the United States.

Neither, can the fact of its Government being imposed, and imported from Europe, at a distance of 4000 miles, inspire hopes for its future welfare.

This would seem to suggest the necessity: that the government of Cuba's inhabitants, should spring from its inhabitants.

In

In addition, I now most earnestly beg to call the attention of the Department, also, to the designed retention by Spain, in the Treaty, of the differential duties imposed in the tariff of Cuba and Puerto Rico on jerked beef (tasajo). This is done with the view of protecting her trade and vessels from Spanish ports to Buenos Aires and Brazil, and the same trade and vessels between those countries and Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Reciprocity, and good policy would require; because this jerked beef is finally paid for from the proceeds of Cuban sugars sold in the United States, that American vessels, in the ports of Buenos Aires, and Brazil be allowed to bring jerked beef to Cuba and Puerto Rico under the same duties collected from

the

article when imported in Spanish shipping. Our vessels could then, after discharging jerked beef or tasajo in Cuba and Puerto Rico, load the products of these Islands for the United States, without having to suffer loss from a change of ports in ballast.

I would, also, respectfully mention the fact: that jerked-beef can be cured in Texas, as well as in Buenos Aires, or Brazil; and under a modification of the present treaty, that would permit its introduction into Cuba and Puerto Rico under the same duties as from Buenos Aires and Brazil, the industry would develop in Texas to the advantage of that State, as well as for American, as for Spanish shipping.

at

At this point, I would beg, as relevant to the general subject of this despatch, to call your attention to the enclosure accompanying my despatch N° 10, dated the 26 of August 1884, as well as to that accompanying my despatch N° 26, dated September 11th of the same year. In these enclosures, I treated the subject of economic values in a synthetic and analitic method rarely used. And feel assured that their perusal will not only prove interesting; but at the same time will throw light upon the present condition of affairs in Cuba. I do not annex copies of them herewith, because it would tend to make this despatch too voluminous.

Enclosure

Enclosure N°8:— Is copy of an article published in the New York "Sun", dated January 2d 1876, which was edited from the duplicate of some notes, the original of which, at the request of the late Honorable Thurlow Weed, I wrote for the Honorable Frederick W. Seward, at the time, a New York State Senator, and who acknowledged the receipt from Albany, January 19th 1875

In this communication I endeavored to show:—

1st ——— the relation that the consumption of sugar in the United States bore to the support of the Government of Cuba, and to the expenses of carrying on the war against the Cubans, in their efforts for independence.

2nd ——— As a means of with=drawing this subserviency of the

United States to the Spanish Government in Cuba, I recommended, in these notes, the negotiation by the United States of Reciprocity Treaties with sundry tropical sugar producing countries.

3d ——— I tried to show that by means of such Reciprocity Treaties, the United States would be enabled to pay for their importation of sugars and coffee, by a direct exchange of products, instead of the indirect one of paying in European products, and of the making of New York, instead of London, the center of exchange for the clearing and liquidation of such balances. But at this point, the reporter who edited these notes for the "Sun" substituted some of his own

ideas of economics, about the export of gold from the United States, which without going into their analysis, I consider as anti-economic.

I, also, most respectfully beg to recommend to the Department as a subject for negotiation, and insertion in the Treaty with Spain: the complete abolition of the Spanish passport system, by which all Americans who now come to Cuba, and Puerto Rico, are required to bring passports visaéd by the Spanish Consul at their ports of departure. For, under the Treaty the trade of these islands will be almost entirely confined to the United States.

Therefore, for obvious reasons, it is manifest that the intercourse with them, to Americans,

should

should be quite as free and untrammelled, as it is for them in the United States.

In transmitting this despatch to the Department, I beg to assure you, that it is only with the desire to contribute, through the ways of suggestion & to its means for the treatment of the important subject, now under its consideration, of our trade relations with the West Indies, as well from their political and economic, as from their commercial stand-points.

I am, Sir,

with great respect,

Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General

THE PLAN OF THESE NOTES WAS CONCEIVED AND SKETCHED IN THE YEAR 1868 AND RE-WRITTEN IN ITS PRESENT FORM IN 1870.

The primal policy for the annexation of the Island of Santo Domingo, rests upon agricultural, industrial and commercial reasons.

The United States at the present day produce within their own national limits, almost every staple of life with the exception of tea, coffee and sugar.

Efforts are now being made by the Department of Agriculture, with great hopes of success, to acclimatize the tea plant in the Southern and Pacific States, and in all probability, enough will in due course of time, be produced for the consumption of the country.

With regard, however, to the other two articles, it may be said that although we have an abundance of fertile soil, we have not the proper climate; that is, we do not possess within our present limits, those two essential conditions that must combine, for the successful cultivation of the sugar-cane and coffee plants; namely, the union of suitable soil and climate in the same locality. Neither of these plants grow freely outside the tropics, and we have no territory within them.

The Peninsula of Florida approaches near to the outer edge of the Tropic of Cancer, and although its climate is favorable, still the other requisite of soil is wanting, and sand and swamp are the prevailing characteristics: its superstructure being built up, almost entirely by the washing of the Gulf Stream, of the sand and shell from the bed of the Ocean upon the coral formation peculiar to that section of our country. To utilize that portion of the national domain for the growth of sugar-cane and coffee, decades of years must pass; and quite as much patience, labor and capital must be expended as were invested by the industrious Dutch in the reclamation of Holland from the North Sea.

As to Louisiana, though possessing a soil unsurpassed in fertility; yet, it is so retired from the natural zone of tropical plants, that there the sugar-cane is relatively an exotic; and this assertion is verified by the fact that the canefields of that State have to be renewed almost annually by fresh plantings; and, furthermore its crop during exceptionally severe winters, is subject to a failure to the extent of from forty to eighty per cent, as its statistics will show; whilst in Santo Domingo the cane once planted will ratoon almost illimitably as to time, requiring nothing further than the cultivation in rows during the Spring and Summer months of each year, in the same manner as corn is cultivated in the United

States, until it is high enough to shade its roots; this alone, preventing the growth of grass and weeds; thereby, permitting the plant to grow luxuriantly, and to mature in the Winter months, when it is ready to be cut, hauled to the mill; its juice to be expressed and crystalized into sugar, by ebullition.

As illustrative of our dependence upon foreigners for our supplies of sugar, let us quote the following passage upon the topic contained in the address delivered by the Honorable Horace Capron- U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture at the fair of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, at Decatur, on the 28th of September 1870, which will be found in the report of the Department of Agriculture for October 1870.

X X X

The high authority of the ex-Commissioner upon this point is universally acknowleaged, and were it left to him, he would doubtless agree to the propositton, that the speediest way "to solve this problem of abundant sugar supply and save the nation the millions of money unnecessarily spent abroad," would be the annexation of Santo Domingo.

As a proof of the propitiousness of the soil and climate of Santo Domingo for the production of the sugar cane, we will here cite one of the earliest writers upon the subject. Peter Martyr, in a quaint work publisned in 1530, states that it is

"marvellous to consider how all things increase
"and prosper in this Island. The canes or reeds
"wherein the sugar groweth are bigger and higher
"than in any other place and are as big as a
"man's wrist and higher than the stature of a
"man by the half."

x "This is more wonderful, that whereas in
"Valencia in Spain where great quantity of sugar
"is made yearly, whensoever they apply themselves
"to the great increase thereof, yet doth every
"root bring forth not past five or six, or at the
"most seven of these reeds, whereas in Santo
"Domingo, one root beareth twenty and often thirty."

(McCullough's Commercial Dictionary- Vol. II.
A. Hart, late Carey and Hart, Philadelphia,
126 Chestnut Street- 1852, Article "Sugar"-
page 557.)

The advantages Santo Domingo possesses in this respect over Louisiana, bear about the same relation that Peter Martyr states to exist between Santo Domingo and Valencia in Spain; that is to say, when reduced to a numerical formula, Santo Domingo possesses an advantage of about four hundred and thirty per cent over our best sugar producing lands of to-day.

x Since the writing of these lines, the author has counted as many as 62 canes in a hill, at Las Pedro de Macoris, D.R.,

It should be borne in mind that the date referred to in Peter Martyr's work was near a century before the settlement of Jamestown in Virginia, or the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in Massachusetts, yet Santo Domingo according to the same authority was, in 1518, contributing its rich products to the commerce of the world by the twenty-eight sugar plantations at that time established in the Island. (Ibid page 557.)

It must likewise be remembered that Santo Domingo did not possess the advantages of the modern systems for the manufacture of sugar, nor the improved implements of agriculture in use to-day.

There are other reasons, climatic, geographic and meteorological, favoring Santo Domingo above any other sugar producing country near our shores. The island is quadrilateral in form, with three ridges of mountains running from East to West, forming natural barriers for the retention of waters upon the land, and the consequent coursing of streams throughout it, which wending their way to the ocean, form both water powers and navigable rivers, and render it possible to save to a great extent the expense of steam engines and fuel; and wherever the cane could be pressed by water power, it would allow the bagasse to go whence it came, to fertilize the soil and prevent the impoverishing of the forests of fuel, for the generation

of steam, as has already occurred, and still continues to such an alarming extent in the sugar districts of Cuba. Its situation to the eastward of Cuba, almost in a direct line, is especially favorable; being in consequence, in a direct course with the trade winds, whose clouds coming charged with moisture, are tapped by the high peaks of the mountains of Santo Domingo, and made to drop their fertilizing waters on the plains to the benefit of its crops.

It has been said that the primal policy for the annexation of Santo Domingo rests upon agricultural, industrial and commercial reasons, and we will now attempt to explain this proposition.

Our people consume at the present day about 700,000 tons of sugar and molasses, and 110,000 tons of coffee yearly. (1870)

Of the first we import about 85 or 90 per cent of our supplies from Cuba and Puerto Rico; both Spanish colonies, maintaining human slavery as the basis of their social and political institutions; of the second, almost the whole amount comes from Brazil which also maintains slavery and monarchy.

The first cost of the sugar imported by us from Cuba and Porto Rico is about....$80,000,000.
And of Coffee from Brazil about.....$30,000,000.

In All.....$110,000,000.

and by the end of this century, at the present ratio of increase of population of the United

States, the disbursements for these two articles will be about double, or say- $220,000,000.

Now the question resolves itself into this form: Is there any reason why at the present day we should buy from foreign countries $110,000,000- in sugar and coffee, any more than we should expend the same amount of money abroad for corn, beef, coal, cotton, lumber, iron or any other article of prime necessity? Or, that the amount at a given future date to be spent in Cuba and Puerto Rico and Brazil shall be .....$220,000,000. Instead of.....$110,000,000? Or, that we shall not have other sources of supply, and those too, national instead of foreign?

What would the farmers of the West say should we go to the Black Sea to buy.....$110,000,000. of corn or wheat; or, the miners of the North were we to go to England to buy our entire supply of coal or iron; or the lumbermen of the East were we to go to Sweden or Norway to obtain our supplies of building lumber; or the planters of the South, were we to go to India for cotton to clothe our people; and to what an extent would not such a round-about-way elevate the prices of these articles to the consumers? Yet it is just as rational, and just as sound national economy to go out of our country for any of those articles, as it is to go abroad for sugar, molasses, coffee, leaf tobacco, or any other tropical products. It may be said in objection to this that Cuba, Puerto

Rico and Brazil in return, buy from us to a great extent and that by not taking from them their products, we would lose their trade. As an offset to this, it must be remembered that just in proportion as they would cease to buy from us, so would Santo Domingo increase its purchases.

Cuba and Puerto Rico purchase from us such articles only as they cannot obtain from Spain; many of our manufactures and products are met by duties so enormous as to amount to prohibition; our flour for instance, is taxed five dollars and fifty cents per barrel, (1870) and all our other products in like proportion, while the balance of trade between the United States and these Islands is nearly seventy million dollars annually against us.

Should we reject Santo Domingo, thereby depriving ourselves of a country wherein to raise the tropical products necessary for our comsumption, and in effect continue to be the direct support of African slavery and European despotism in Cuba and Puerto Rico, we shall display a national short-sightedness, that will make us at some future day the ridicule of all thoughtful men; further we shall continue to subserve in the commission of a crime; that of maintaining slavery in Cuba, Puerto Rico and Brazil, which at some day must result in a heavy blow of retributive justice upon our own people; for it is just as culpable for us to support it in those places through our sugar market, as

it would be to retain it in South Carolina or Massachusetts.

Moreover, are not nearly all the European nations possessors of tropical territory? Have not England, France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Denmark and Sweden all possessions of tropical territory? Yet we, the nearest to the tropics, and the largest consumers in the world of their products, accoraing to the opponents of the annexation of Santo Domingo- "should not extend ourselves so far," but instead continue to be tributary to slavery and old world monarchy in America, to the extent of over.....$110,000,000, annually expended and annually increasing.

Santo Domingo is but five days sail from New York, while the latter is from New Orleans six or seven, and from Galveston eight days.

All the European countries mentioned, with the exception of Spain, obtain nearly all their supplies of sugar by free labor from beet root or cane.

Let us now call attention to the more important reciprocating bearings of this subject.

It must be remembered that the moment these $110,000,000- pass beyond our limits, they become foreign capital, they are no longer subject to our laws of taxation and render no assistance in the extinguishment of our national debt or in revenue for expenses of government, and, what is of more importance still, instead of remaining within our

country for the encouragement and development of our agricultural, industrial and commercial arts, they go out of the pockets of our people to perform the same functions in a foreign country, and where?-- To Cuba, Puerto Rico and Brazil- in the two former, they serve as the foundation for the superstructure which the Spanish Government has chosen to build upon it, in the same spirit which has characterized her political policy from the reign of Charles V. to that of Isabel II, marked by slavery, monopoly, extortion and wrong. She holds the African in chains and she despoils the white native of all political rights, leaving unto neither a shadow of self-government, occupying the very anomalous position right along our shores and 3,500 miles away from her own political centre, of a European power governing in America by irrational, unnatural and tyrannical means, and for this we are furnishing the pabulum.

We support her mercantile marine, the centre of which is Cuba.

On Santo Domingo assuming the position of a State of this Union, and, the waving our flag over it, the emblem of power, protection and equal political rights, and the opening of our ports for the admission of her products upon identically the same basis as that upon which rests the internal and coastwise commerce of this country, not only will her present inhabitants be encouraged to labor in order to exchange their coffee, sugar, cocoa,

leaf-tobacco and valuable cabinet timber, for our breadstuffs, dry-goods, machinery for sugar plantations, agricultural implements, building lumber, and the other numerous articles that would be required in all the different branches of business and household comforts; but there will be an exodus of population from all the surrounding islands, particularly from Jamaica, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the adjoining republic of Hayti; for it is natural for man to prefer labor, enterprise, plenty and peace, to the anarchy and misery now prevailing in those places among the poorer classes, produced by the misrule and turbulence of the so-called governing classes.

We do not propose to go to Santo Domingo in the spirit of conquest and invasion as the Spaniards and French went. All we propose is to extend over them the protecting and developing institutions of the United States for which they have asked, with its free exchange of commodities, the same as now enjoyed by the people of every State of this Union; to protect them in their persons and property; their municipal and state rights and leave them by their labor, intelligence and order, to build up peaceably their own prosperity and happiness in the same manner as the people of any other State covered by our flag, have done.

Some may think this is an exaggerated picture of what that island may become on its annexation to

the United States; for when slavery existed here the belief was wide and strong, that the African would not labor unless under compulsion, as a slave

It was affirmed that he had neither instinct, susceptibility or desire for physical comforts or moral improvement; that, free as a member of society, he would be a drone in the hive, always deserving to be stung to death, and there are still some that hold to this fossilized belief; yet only one short lustrum has passed since the abolition of slavery and we see the cotton crop in the late slave-holding states, promising to be equal in the number of bales to the largest ever made prior to the commencement of the rebellion, and vastly greater than any in exchangeable value; and that the sugar crop of Louisiana which was nothing in 1862 and 1863 has advanced from-

	20 6,668	35 Hhds.	in	52 1864
TO	15,000	"	"	1865
"	41,000	"	"	1866
"	37,247	"	"	1867
"	34,256	"	"	1868
"	37,090	"	"	1869
"	150,000	"	"	for the crop of

1870 and 1871, with an increased acreage of both cane and cotton as well as cereals, for the crops of 1871 and 1872, produced entirely by free labor.

Some may deny that this vast amount of food and material for raiment has been produced by

the labor of black men in the South, and contend that it has been white labor that has been the principal means of its production. This supposition however, is entirely wrong.

Let us assume that with the present population of Santo Domingo, and the aggregation to it from the other parts just mentioned, and with skilled labor accompanied by administrative intelligence and the capital that will go there from the North, upon annexation; that within ten years as an outside limit, Santo Domingo will produce sugar, coffee, leaf-tobacco, cocoa and cabinet timber, sufficient to meet the consumption of this country, and continue to supply the demand for these articles which must increase proportionately with the population.

It may be asked, what correlative advantage do we gain for giving our patronage to Santo Domingo? This may be answered by asking, what advantages have we derived from the acquisition of Louisiana together with our Northwestern country, Florida, Texas and California.

Those acquisitions have been followed by vast develepment in agriculture, the several mechanical and industrial arts, the immense network of internal improvement now spreading over those territories, and the immense trade both along the coast and inland now carried on between them and the rest of the country, which are continually on the increase.

The public wealth that will be developed in

Santo Domingo will be subject to our laws of taxation, the same as that of any other section of the country, and will thereby be an additional security and assistance in paying off our national debt, and carrying on our national government. Besides, the money we send there for the purchase of its commodities, will return to us in the way of trade, and cheaper sugar and coffee to our people; the island will buy its breadstuffs from our Northern, Eastern and Western farmers. IT will buy our light lumbers for building purposes; boxshooks and cooperage stocks for its plantations, giving employment to both the labor and the capital of this Union.

It will buy cotton from our Southern States after being converted by our eastern manufacturers into dry-goods. It will purchase its sugar machinery, thereby giving employment to our machinists; coal and iron miners etc.

It will also build up internal improvements, giving employment to our capital and labor in the construction of telegraphs, railroads and locomotives; it will also build up a large coastwise trade arouna the shores in Santo Domingo, for which vessels will be built at our shipyards and manned by our sailors.

All these advantages have followed every new addition of territory to the Union hitherto, and there is no apparent reason why the same shall not mark the acquisition of that now proposed.

Above all it will annul slavery in Cuba and Puerto Rico; because the moment we produce our own sugar, those countries cannot find another market to substitute for the loss of ours, and slavery will become extinct from its own unprofitableness; and with the unprofitableness of slavery, the last dark remnant of European despotism will retire from fair America.

It may be asked if our demand for sugar and coffee will do such wonders for the material development of Santo Domingo. Why is it that Great Britain, that consumes nearly the amount that we do of sugar and coffee, cannot do the same for her own West India islands, Jamaica and others? The answer is this. The English government imposed upon the produce of those Islands the same duties she collects upon the slave grown sugars, coffees etc., of Cuba, Puerto Rico and Brazil, and instead of fostering her own people, she puts them on the same footing with the slave labor of Cuba and Puerto Rico; this she does in obedience to her free trade principles; but the question may be asked, if Great Britain would favor her islands to a certain extent, thereby giving employment to labor and capital, then would not these islands be able to return to Great Britain a quid-proquo, with their augmented wealth and increased consumptive powers, by buying more from her, at least to the extent of the protection received; just upon the same principle that one hand washes the other.

THE PROBABLE EFFECTS OF THE ACQUISITION OF SANTO DOMINGO UPON SLAVERY AND SPANISH POWER IN CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

Up to 1790, Santo Domingo was the principal source for the production of sugar, not only for Europe but for our own limited demand. At this period the very unnatural mode of ruling this island by the joint French and Spanish possessors, produced, if the paradox may be employed, its very natural results; Consequent upon the revolution in France, an insurrection broke out in the French part of the island followed by a war of races, destruction of property, and cessation of all production.

Here was a vast vacuun caused in the production of sugar, and as a consequence, prices ran up very high; the planters with what means they could realize and with the few slaves that voluntarily followed them were forced to migrate for personal safety, going principally to the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba on the Eastern side and about Matanzas and Havana on the Northern and Western parts of that Island.

Thus the devastation of Santo Domingo gave life to sugar-cane planting in Cuba, and to the cultivation of the sugar beet-root in Europe.

Encouraged by the high prices then ruling, and assisted by the great administrative intelligence which they had acquired in the management of estates in Santo Domingo, and with the additional

labor they could obtain in Cuba, they soon opened numerous plantations in their new homes. Prior to this time very little sugar was exported from Cuba and the island yielded no revenue to Spain. In fact up to 1818 the Spanish government at Madrid ordered annually from the treasury of Mexico, a sum of money variously amounting from two to five millions dollars- styled "El Situado" to meet the budget in Cuba.

It may be said in truth that the Santo Domingo planters were the first to develope in Cuba, the cultivation of both sugar and coffee.

As corroborative of this, let us quote "Pezuela's" Ensayo Historico de la Isla de Cuba, published in New York in 1842. On page 344, he says:-

"Ahogada antes su feracidad conlas trabas del "monopolio y de la ignorancia nunca habian podido "sus productores sostener concurrencia con los "de la activa, poblada y favorecida Santo Domingo, "la mas rica de las Antillas hasta entonces.

"Pero los desastres de este pais, la emigracion "de sus pobladores y el incendio perpetrado en 21 "de Junio de 1793 en el Guarico, por una turba de "tres mil esclavos, destruyendo brutalmente el "gran deposito y desembarcadero, de los frutos "dieron de repente estraordinario impulso, à los azucares en la Habana."

Owing, at the same time, to the high prices of sugar and the consequent paralization of its production due to the causes already mentioned and to

the increasing demand in the United States, all the products of Cuba, were saleable abroad at highly remunerative prices, in fact, owing to its proximity to the United States and to the fast rate at which our population was increasing, the supply did not keep pace with the demand, for labor was not abundant enough in Cuba to meet it, hence slaves were imported from Africa in great numbers in violation of treaty obligations with England for its suppression and sad to say, it was our own flag that was principally prostituted to this traffic, as it was the only one which British cruisers respected on the coast of Africa.

The importation of slaves into Cuba from Africa under the American flag with the connivance of the Cuban authorities and in violation of treaty obligation with Great Britain, was only stopped by two separate acts of the United States government under the administration of Mr. Lincoln- to wit:- the execution of the American slaver Gordon in New York in 1861, and the returning of the absconded Spanish Colonel Arguelles, Governor of the Colon District in Cuba, from the same City in 1864, where he had taken refuge, to Captain General Dulce, (for which the slave-mongers as Mr. Sumner used to style them, never forgave General Dulce.) It is well, however, here to add that no punishment befell Arguelles, for the reason that the slave-mongers were too strong for General Dulce.

But a double moral effect was thereby obtain-

ed; Americans were taught that the laws declaring slavery, piracy, were not obselete and that foreigners engaged in that trade would be treated like enemies of the human race and no longer find protection under our flag.

Cuba depends upon us as customers for her sugars annually to the extent of 75 to 85 per cent of her total production, indeed this relation is mutual, for at the present day we depend upon her for our supply and in Wall street phraseology, she has a "corner" on our sugar market, but the day we are able to produce sugars to the extent of our own wants, as we produce our breadstuffs, cotton, iron &c., Cuba will not as has been before stated, be able to find another customer to substitute in our place and if she attempts it by sending her products to the consuming markets of Europe, the increased supply that would result therefrom in those markets, would immediately become subject to the inevitable laws of supply and demand and the prices she would obtain would be so much under the cost of production which is now fast increasing, that general bankruptcy among planters in Cuba would follow.

Besides, the "irrepressible conflict" now raging in Cuba, by the expense necessary to carry it on, is adding so heavily to the cost of production that the moment she loses our market she must cease to be Spanish, slavery will become profitless and she must gravitate to our Union for a

national market. (It will then be time to discuss the propriety of annexing Cuba.)

Her slaves would not produce enough to pay the annual supply of 30,000 Spanish soldiers and sailors required to be kept there by the Government at Madrid, to maintain discipline among them, and force them to labor for the pittance of two changes of worse than shoddy clothing per annum, and diet of sweet potatoes and jerked beef.

This is no speculation. It is a foreseen event supported by facts which we will now cite.

In a memorial addressed to Congress by the Legislature of Louisiana in 1840, upon the subject of the production of sugar in Louisiana, it is stated that owing to "an early winter, the crop "of Louisiana for 1835 and 1836 was reduced to "25,000- Hhds; and prices advanced to 11 cents "per pound for muscovado sugar. That the crops "of the West India Islands and Cuba had been at "that period as large as usual, that yet muscovadoes advanced in Havana (an able bodied negro in "Cuba was then only worth from $200 to $250.) to "6 1/2 and 7 cents, or nearly cent per cent. That "the Louisiana crop for 1836 to 1837 was an average one, and prices receded in Havana to 2 1/2 cents "and in New Orleans to 5 1/2 and 6 cents."

(McCullough's Dictionary as cited before- Article Sugar, page 568.)

In 1853, the crop of Louisiana rose to 439,324 Hhds., and in consequence of meeting our

demand to such a great percentage, that sugar fell in Cuba to five rials for No. 12 Dutch Standard, less than the cost of production. The value of real estate at the same time relatively suffered, and an able bodied slave was not then worth over $350 to $400.

In 1854, Louisiana produced 346,685 Hhds; and the deficiency here of some 85,000 Hhds., reacted on prices in Havana. In 1855, the crop of Louisiana fell to 231,437 Hhds. These large deficiencies in the Louisiana crops acted in favor of prices in Cuba to a further increased extent. One of the effects was a great demand for slaves and hence numerous expeditions were fitted out to the coast of Africa,- American vessels being principally used for this purpose. The fact of the successful departure of many vessels and their success in eluding our authorities, as chronicled in the newspapers of those days, and the detention of others by our courts are within the recollection of most of us.

The decline of sugar production in Louisiana, and the further necessity of our buying from Cuba was augmented in the same year, for in the winter of 1855 and 1856, a most disastrous hurricane passed over that State destroying fields and mills and the crop was reduced to the low figure of 73,976 Hhds. The effect of this great deficiency in Louisiana was such as to make the planters almost delirious in Cuba. Prices reached fabulous

figures; No. I2 Dutch Standard went up to 22 rials, and luxury and speculation became rampant.

It was believed in Cuba that Louisiana had ceased to be able to produce sugar to any extent, for the markets of the United States.

This was a new impulse to activity in the slave trade and able bodied negroes were worth in the market $I,200- to $I,300, each, and intelligent ones capable of exercising the mechanical arts, such as good carpenters, machinists, and masons, were worth from $I,500 to $2,000.

A compensatory law pervades all things. Sugars opened in Havana in the early months of I857 at enormous prices caused by the general belief that Louisiana would not recuperate, but the crop of that year rose to the unexpected figure of 279,697- Hhds., followed in I858 by 362,296 Hhds. The effect of this large contribution from a national source, to the consumption of sugar in the United States was calamitous to Cuba and failures were general both among planters and merchants and slave property declined in price.

In I860, Louisiana produced 228,758 Hhds., and in I86I, prices of sugar and slaves remained steady, in Cuba.

In I86I, Louisiana produced the unprecedented and then enormous crop of 459,4I0 Hhds. This crop would have made bankruptcy general in Cuba and with two or more crops of that size, slave property would have fallen to freedom prices, for as

Spain has no national consuming market of her own, taking herself only about 5 per cent of Cuba's crop, her stock would have accumulated and become almost as useless as so much earth.

But at this period the war for the maintenance of the Union against the nationalization of slavery, came on in the United States, and in the conflict that ensued the production of sugar in Louisiana almost entirely ceased, and as a consequence there was a vacuum in the supplies in the federal part of the Union. Our misfortune, if misfortune it may be called, was a God-send to Cuba and Puerto Rico, for it gave them the exclusive control of the supplies of sugars to our markets and saved them both from bankruptcy and consequent political disintegration, which had been so lately pending over them.

Havana, ~~January~~ Dec, 1870.

RON

Inclosure No. 2,
With Separate Despatch,
Havana, May 8th 1885.
Extract

No. 291. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, November 20th 1885.

Hon: John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

× × × ×
× × ×

The beet root sugar production during the last year in Europe has reached the enormous amount of one million, one hundred thousand tons (1,100,000), and the coming crop there according to the estimates of their statisticians will

will show another increase of production of, at least, ten per centum over that of last year. Should this be realized, then scarcely any market, at all, will be left in Europe for Cuba and Puerto Rico, and as a consequence almost their entire crops will be forced for sale into the market of the United States; and as the amount of supply will determine the price to be paid by the consumer, and not the cost of production; prices must inevitably fall to a low standard, unless prevented by some unexpected event. In this some advantages will accrue to the general material interests of the United States, as a partial compensation for the injuries inflicted upon our commerce by the action of the Differential Tariff,

which reigns here, and which acting like a turbine wheel, receiving the force of impulse at one angle, and deflecting it at another, nearly all that balance of trade which should return to the United States as the reciprocal, for the seventy odd millions of dollars, comprised principally of sugar and molasses sold there is diverted, and imparted by its action to Spain and her dependencies, with its immensity of Commercial Moving Power contained therein, for the invigoration and development of their agricultural, industrial, commercial and Maritime interests.

From the joint causes herein mentioned, and operating, day by day,

with increased activity, the probability is that next year's business must turn out even worse than that of the past, and it, therefore, remains to be seen if the remedial measures proposed by the decree subject of this despatch will be less empiric or more curative of the ills now afflicting the body politic of this Island, than the many measures that have to the same end hitherto been used by these authorities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect,
Your Obedient Servant

(signed) R. O. Williams,
U.S. Vice Consul General.

Inclosure No 3.
With Separate Dispatch,
Havana, May 8th 1855.
Copy.

No 724. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, August 8th 1848.

Honorable J.W. Seward,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

On the night of the 3d instant there was held in this City a numerously attended meeting, presided over by Wm Gabis - the Political Secretary of the General Government of this Island, composed of what is called the liberal party. This event is memorable, as being, perhaps the first of the kind

in

in which the people of Cuba have been permitted freely to assemble for political discussion, and for the open, unhammelled consideration of their public affairs -

After a somewhat lengthy, orderly, and luminous discussion, a platform was read and adopted, printed copy of which - extracted from the party organ "El Triunfo", - I now have the honor to transmit with the following remarks, that I have thought pertinent to those parts of the platform, viz: - those relating to the Differential Duties ruling in this Island, - a proposed Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and the enlargement of Cuba's export trade with Spain.

The following example

in domestic economy, will illustrate in some degree, the mode in which these Differ= =ential Duties are, in the under operations of Political economy, eating cancer like into the very vitals of the material prosperity of this Island, as likewise that of Spain, that of the latter being mostly an effect of the former.

Let it be supposed that the laborers A and B- are compelled to go into the labor market to sell their services:— They each gain for instance #1.- per day and with these earnings they buy the supplies of themselves and families.

The law governing A. compels him to buy his bread from a certain baker, and in the same way his meat,

groceries, shoes and clothes, from a designated butcher, grocer, shoemaker, and tailor, to each of whom he has to pay say 30 per cent higher for his supplies than the laborer B, - because the latter has the right to buy wherever he can get his supplies cheapest.

Now it is clear in this case that though both laborers gain the same wages, this Differential taxation reduces the Exchangeable Value of a days labor of A, to 70 cents, when compared with the days labor of B, which is worth to him $1. - in the purchase of supplies.

Further, and what probably is a still more important effect for the purposes of this analysis, is, that B possesses a competitive advantage of 30 per

per cent in the labor market over the laborer A.

Now the same simile holding good when treating of the selling and buying power of a nation, it follows that the Exports of Cuba bear the same relation to its Economic being, as the wages of the laborer A, bear to his personal welfare.

Cuba has from the necessity of self preservation to send her Exports consisting mostly of sugars, molasses, tobacco and cigars to whatever market will pay her best. She finds the best market for her products in the United States, where she sends about 90 per cent of her Exports.

Now, with her Exports <u>out</u>, she buys her Imports <u>in</u>, in a similar manner as laborer A. with his daily earning buys his supplies.

But, the law governing Cuba, subjects her Imports to the action of a Differential tariff so constructed as to force her to buy to the furthest possible extent from a certain Nation, and to employ for the purposes of transportation a designated shipping.

Accordingly, Cuba is pressed to purchase her flour, provisions, groceries, shoes, dry-goods, and all other articles of consumption in Spain, and to bring them in Spanish shipping only buying from other countries, when these, despite the discrimination, are able to sell to her cheaper than Spain.

Thus Cuba, like laborer A. suffers a great loss in the Exchangeable value of her Exports, although getting the same prices for them, when compared to the

Exports

Exports of other sugar produ=
=cing countries, but who like
laborer be have the right to
buy wherever they can get the
cheapest.

In this arrangement
we probably find the most
glaring example of economic
fallacy existing in any
country doing an extensive
foreign commerce, for just
in proportion as Spain is
"protected" at the expense of
Cuba, it being an unreciproc=
=ated protection, the Exchange=
=able Value of Cuba's Exports are
thereby lessened, as in the case
of the services of laborer A. — &
She suffering a corresponding
diminishment in the amount
of Imports purchaseable by
her Exports — just upon the same
principle that a given measure
shortened at one end, is thereby
shortened at both ends.

Further

Further, to the extent of the harm done by the operation of these Differential duties, so does the competitive power of the Beet sugar of Europe and the cane sugar of all other countries operate against Cuba in the consuming sugar market of the World, and to such a potent degree has this competition risen, through the increase of sugar production, which at the same time is gradually affording the United States, through other channels, that reciprocity of trade, diverted from them by the Differential Tariff of Cuba; that Cuba's sugars are now quite forced out of the markets of Europe, and she is helplessly reduced to the sugar market of the United States, notwithstanding the high import duties there on

sugars

sugar, to which Cuban planters and high Spanish officials point, believing that they come out of the Cuban producer, instead of the American consumer. But, were such the fact, it is surprising that Cuba does not attempt to avoid their payment by the shipment of its sugars to Great Britain, where at present no import duties are levied on the article.

It is easy to perceive that the more necessity compels Cuba to gravitate to the United States for a market to sell in, and the more Spanish legislation compels her, on the other hand, to go to Spain as a market to buy in, so will her commercial

status become abnormal and in like proportion must the effects, in time be disastrous to Cuba and to Spain; for it is impossible for a house to stand, when so divided, that its commercial necessities, are in one direction, and its political ties in another directly opposite.

At this point it may not be irrelevant to remark that though Cuba was the first, in the order of the discovery of the large West India islands by Columbus, yet she is the very last, even comparatively recent, in the order of material development, and that due to factitious and accidental causes, more than to regular normal growth. Here, too,

too, it needs but a slight stretch of the imagination to perceive the nullity and helplessness of both Cuba and Spain in America, indeed as helpless as a steam engine without a boiler; if, had the United States tropical territory, wherein through inter-State commerce to raise its own sugar, as it today raises its own cereals, provisions, cotton, coals, iron, lumber, &c., ——— In that case, too, the World's attention would hardly be molested by the Cuban problem, its bottom facts revealing it to be —— simply a sugar question, invested with a political phase.

With a view of escaping in a measure the impending cataclysm, the

small thinking portion of the inhabitants of this Island, having become alarmed, are now urging the abolition of these Differential duties, and advocating in their stead only those of revenue.

The importance of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, to the prosperity of Cuba, is also urged by them and possibly too, not without the malicious hope, that the institution of slavery, now again somewhat languishing here, from its decreased profitableness, would thereby be revived, in a manner similar to that produced by the law for the equalization of the sugar duties carried through the British Parliament by Lord John Russell in 1847, in opposition to the counsels

of

of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Broughman, Mr Gladstone and other British statesmen.

The effect of that law, was that British planters having to pay wages to their free laborers, could not compete with the Spanish West India planters, who only worked slave laborers, the latter having an advantage over the former equivalent to their savings of wages; besides, also having then all Africa open to them for fresh supplies of laborers.—

Thus in the name of "Free Trade" the law of the British Parliament whilst fruitless to British commerce, was literally a protective measure,- but "Protective" only in the sense of developing the African slave trade, through the extinction of free labor as

the

the subsequent movement of the successive British squadrons on the coast of Africa, the creation of the Slave and Sugar Oligarchy of Cuba, and by the loss of a market for their labor, the obligatory squatting for a living of the British West India laborers, attest.

It is reported of the Jamaica, Barbadoes and Demerara planters, that they derisively taunted the British Parliament, with having furnished at their expense, and that of human freedom, the cause for public jubilee and illuminations in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

With these antecedents in view, it is not difficult to foresee, that the granting by the United States of a Reciprocity Treaty to Cuba, while Slavery exists in the

Island, would only develop that institution anew, and bring about similar results in Louisiana, to those produced in Jamaica and the other British West India possessions by said Law of the British Parliament for the equalization of the sugar duties.

The sugar crop of Louisiana, besides the large employment furnished at present by it to American capital, employs an immense number of American laborers and mechanics, on land for its production, and American ships and seamen for its transportation on the Ocean.

It would also shut out of employment a large number of American operatives employed in the cigar factories in the United States, to favor

the

the Havana manufacturers, who almost wholly employ their slaves, and Chinese held under contract, in the manu=facture of their cigars and this without equivalent.

Referring to that part of this platform relating to the removal of obstacles to the importation of Cuba's sugars in Spain, I would say its futility is manifest, when it is remembered that European statisticians accredit Spain with an annual consumption of less than 30,000 tons of sugar, which is equal to about the one third of one month's consumption in the United States, when the amount of molasses is reduced to, and considered with sugar.

During the present year, upto date, Spain has taken

taken less than 50,000 boxes of Cuban sugars, equal to about 10,000 tons, and this not solely for her own consumption but, with doubtful success, partly for distribution in the French and Italian ports of the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas. —— Consequently, Cuba can hardly expect assistance from Spain in the approach=ing hour of her business distress, when at the same moment the merchants, manufacturers, and ship-owners of Catalonia and Valencia are vehemently and indignantly protesting before the Madrid Government, because it proposes to reduce the Differential duties of Puerto Rico to 7 1/2 per cent, loudly asserting that without Puerto Rico is submitted to a greater sacrifice for their protection, they will not be

able to live, — and it is reported that the Government will yield to their clamors and irrational pretensions.

And the much mooted idea of establishing refineries in Spain, for the refining of Cuban and Puerto Rico sugars there, for the purpose of sale and distribution in Europe, is no less quixotic and impracticable.

The beet root sugars of France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia. Holland and Belgium, together with the cane sugars of Egypt, the East Indies and other countries have already displaced in Europe, the raw sugars of Cuba and Puerto Rico: and the standard of Mechanical and Manufacturing intelligence of Spain,

being

being notoriously far below that of Great Britain and those other countries___ this apart from the absence of the requisite capital____ ; much less would Spain be able to compete with them, and to attempt it would only be an effort on her part to leave a lesser for a greater impossibility.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
most respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

(signed) R. O. Williams,
Vice Consul General.

Inclosure No: 4
With Separate Despatch
Havana, May 8th 1885.
Copy.

No: 733. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, September 12th 1878.

Hon: F.W. Seward,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to trans-
-mit, herewith, for the information
of the Department copies and
translations of two decrees of
the Superior Government of
this Island, respectively dated
the 2nd and 5th instants: the first,-
on the Reform of the Tariff now
ruling here, and the second on
the subject of the "Classification
and funding of the Public Debt
of Cuba.

Upon the first of these subjects, I beg to submit the following remarks, as supplementary to those of my dispatch No 7/24, of 8th of August ultimo.

At a time not far remote, when Cuba, owing to the temporary effects of factitious and accidental causes, made nearly 40 per cent of the sugar supply of the World, and when her market laid principally in Great Britain and other countries of Europe, where from motives of interest, no retaliatory duties were imposed on merchandise imported and exported in Spanish shipping; it was from this relatively dominating position, temporar=ily possible for Spain to maintain in Cuba a <u>differ=ential tariff</u>; but now, that

her quota of that supply — scarcely reaches 18 per cent, and Cuba's market for her products having changed from Europe to be confined almost exclusively to the United States, where these differential duties are offset by retaliatory duties, it has ceased to be longer beneficially practicable.

For some time past the action of this <u>differential tariff</u> has been re-active and destructive of the interest and welfare of Cuba, — and it now only operates as a "protection", favoring the development of the sugar industry in all other countries, just to an extent — exactly correlative to the amount of exchangeable value it detracts from Cuba's Exports in their purchase of her Imports.

<u>Spain</u>

Spain is now in the dilemma of either continuing this differential Cuban tariff or of abolishing it. If continued it must in a few years, destroy not only the sugar industry of the Island, but with it as secondary effects, all the many interests that derive their moving power from that crop, such as the railroads, the coastwise shipping, exporting merchants, Banks, sugar warehouses, cooperage establishments, wharves, lighters, and depriving of employment its brokers, clerks, mechanics, laborers, stevedores, &c, rendering also valueless to creditors its public debt.

The export basis of the Island once dissipated its import business too, ceases, and then another train of large and small business

establishments

establishments will simultaneously go out of existence, for the want of sugar, out of which staple flows their moving power.

Coincidently with the working out of this process, other countries are striving to occupy the position of Cuba as sugar purveyors to the United States.

If however, Spain would act from a higher standard of thought, and with the wisdom and sense of responsibility, that ought to be the rule of all governing powers, and abolish this tariff, thereby leaving Cuba with the right to buy wherever she can do so the cheapest; then in that event the great bulk of Cuba's imports must come from the United States: for the simple reason that she can there buy them

cheapest, reaping besides a great saving of time because of the proximity of the United States, over bringing them from Spain and other European countries

---

As a proof of the capability of the United States to furnish the imports of Cuba to the advantage of its population, we have the practical fact — that the dry goods merchants of this city, are at the present day importing American — calicoes, from the United States via Liverpool, England, — from whence they are brought in Spanish steamers to Havana, with the surcharge of commission, freight, truckage and marine insurance consequent upon the round-about way of importing, enforced by the <u>differential tariff</u>, instead of bringing them direct from New York

<u>or</u>

or Boston.

And this only means that Cuba gets so much less of imports in exchange for her exports — and that other sugar producing countries are literally "protected" by Spanish legislation, just to that extent, at the expense of Cuba.

But the relief of Cuba does not only demand a reform of the tariff; but indispensably also a much cheaper and more simple form of public administration, than that hitherto practiced; for the reason that, the supply of sugar has now grown so great in proportion to the demand, and Africa closed to the slave trade that it cannot

much longer serve here as the basis, for the luxury of an expensive Imperial government, any more than wheat could bear it in the State of Illinois, or cotton in Mississippi; or coal and iron in Pennsylvania, or lumber in Maine..

In the latter instance, from the consequent enhanced cost of production to those States, they would, in the course of time, succomb to the surrounding rival States, enjoying also cheaper and less complicated government, and producing the same staples, and Cuba must in time inevitably find herself in a similar predicament with respect to other sugar producing countries.

Further

Further, if labor is to become free here as is talked of in certain narrow circles, the planters would then have to pay wages to their hands. This would entail the necessity for the simultaneous disband=ment of all surplus military and naval forces and unnecessary civil employes, simply because the labor of the country cannot produce sufficient, in face of the competition it encounters from other sugar producing countries, to stand the heavy burden of so much unproductive consumption

Cuba in the event of the abolition of this tariff, ceasing to be the main basis of the Spanish commercial system, Spain fortunately for her, will find that an All Wise Providence has been no

less lavish with her than with other nations, in providing her with natural resources, in variety of climate, fertility of soil, forestal and mineral products, water-courses and good harbors, all plastically awaiting the attention and moulding power of the intelligence and labor of her inhabitants, to be converted into many times more wealth, than could ever be developed by Spain in Cuba, and thus would she assume a position more in accord with Universal order and Universal harmony.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect,
Your Obedient Servant.
(signed) R. O. Williams
Vice Consul General

Inclosure No. 5.
Separate
With Despatch,
Havana, May 8th 1885.
Copy.

Confidential.
No 38 U.S. Consulate General,
Havana. September 20th 1884.

Honorable John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In my supplementary despatch No. 733, which I had the honor to address to the Department on the 12th of September 1878, I availed myself of the following observations; viz,

"Spain is now in the dilemna of either continuing this differ=ential Cuban tariff or of abolish ing it.

If continued it must in

a

a few years, destroy not only the sugar industry of the Island, but with it, as secondary effects, all the many interests that may derive their <u>moving power</u> from that crop, such as the rail-roads the coastwise shipping, exporting merchants, banks, sugar warehouses, cooperage establishments, wharves, lighters, and depriving of employment its brokers, clerks, mechanics, laborers, stevedores, &c— rendering also valueless to creditors its public debt.

"The export basis of the Island, once dissipated, its import business too, ceases, and then another train of large and small business establishments will simultaneously go out of existence, for the want of sugar out of which staple flows their <u>moving power</u>.

Coincidently with the working out of this process

other countries are striving to occupy the position of Cuba, as sugar purveyors to the United States."—

Since then, six years have come and gone.—— Consequently, if these remarks had been founded on error of any kind, the interval since then should surely prove it; but if they were founded on reason and economic law, the same interval would likewise prove it.

Now this differential tariff has been continued: therefore, if the public policy practiced in Cuba, pursuant thereto — since 1878, has been favorable or detrimental to the public interests which it has pretended to direct, then the fact either way, will be manifested by

the present values of public securities compared to their market values of 1878. And their difference will show if that policy, in reference to the welfare of the Cuban people, has produced a plus or minus effect. — The result, as you will notice, as below demonstrated has been a minus one for Cuba, and a plus one for her sugar rivals.

In this view, and in the belief, that information of this sort particularly at the present moment, when the treaty with Spain, for arranging a modus vivendi, between the United States and Cuba is under consideration, will be interesting to the Department, whose position in the matter is now so dominant, I now enclose the

Revista

"Revista Decenal y Precio Corriente" — dated, Havana, 15th September 1878, and the "Havana Weekly Report" of September 13th 1884.

Comparing the list of Stocks, found in the former, on page 2nd, under the head "Acciones", — with the correspond=ing list published on page 4 of the latter, and headed "Quotations of the Shares of the Principal Stock Companies". —, you will discern the deplorable difference between the values of all Bank, Rail Road, and Warehouse Stocks of the present, contrasted with the former period.

In the following comparison there is but one apparent exception, and this, only apparent, that of the

Matanzas and Sabanilla
Rail Road Company, which
is quoted at 90 to 89 per cent
Discount in ---------- 1878.
and 61 to 61½ % Discount, in 1884.

But the stock of this
company rose to
16 to 17% Discount in 1881.
and now being at 61 to 61½ % Disct: in 1884,
thus showing that it, has also
followed the same descending
progression suffered by all
the others.

Thus:

Spanish Bank: - Stock was worth
87 @ 88 per cent Premium in 1878,
and, 16 @ 15 " " Discount " 1884.

Industrial Bank Stock, was worth
90 @ 89 per cent Premium in 1878.
and 58 @ 57 " " Discount " 1884.

Mercantile Bank Stock - In liquidation
in 1878, and out of existence in 1884.

Commercial Bank Stock:- was worth 4 to 3 percent discount in 1878, and 56 "54 " " " " 1884.

San José Bank and Warehouse Stock In liquidation in __ 1878, and at 60@59 percent discount in 1884.

Santa Catalina Bank and Warehouse Stock - was worth 29@28 per cent discount in 1878, and worthless or nominal in 1884.

Savings Bank of Havana "Caja de Ahorros"

Stock was worth -
138@140 per cent Premium in 1878,
and is worthless or nominal " 1884.

Spanish Gas Company's stock was worth:
30@29 per cent Premium in 1878.
and 73@72 " " Discount " 1884.

Cuban Gas Light Company's Stock

was

was worth,
15 to 14 per cent Discount in 1878, and
42 " 41 " " " " 1884.

Planter's Warehouses "Hacendados"
was worth 14@13 per cent Discount in 1878.
and " 71@70 " " " " 1884.

Havana Rail Road Company's
stock was worth,
6 @ 5 per cent discounts in 1878,
76 @ 75 " " discount " 1884.

Cardenas and Jucaro Rail Road's
Stock: was worth,
59 to 60 per cent premium in 1878, and
22 " 21. " " discount " 1884.

Cienfuegos & Villaclara Rail Road
stock, was worth -
20 @ 19 per cent Discount in 1878,
and 48 @ 47 " " " " 1884.

Caibarien to Sancti Spiritus
Rail Road stock was worth

23@22 per cent discount in 1878,
" 58 " 57 " " " " 1884.

Western Rail Road Stock was
worth 60@59 per cent discount in 1878,
and 95@94 " " " " 1884.

Matanzas and Sabanilla Rail
Road Company's stock was
worth
90@89 per cent discount in 1878,
and 61½ 61 " " " " 1884.

Havana City Street Rail Road
stock was worth
18@17 per cent discount in 1878,
" 39@38 " " " " 1884.

Thus it appears,
indeed, that there is nothing
new under the sun; nay, not
even in Political Economy, for
the downfall of Cuba like that
of Tyre, is manifestly due to

the violation of the fundamental law laid down to the merchant princes of the latter, 2500 years ago, by the inspired economist Isaiah. _____ Tyre as a center of commerce, gave way to Carthage, and the cane sugar of Cuba now yields its sway to the beet root of Europe.

"And it shall be with
"the buyer, as with the seller;—
"As with the lender, so
"with the borrower;"
"As with the taker of
"usury, so with the giver of usury."

"And the land shall
"be utterly emptied, and utterly
"spoiled", for the Lord hath
"spoken this word."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your

Your Obedient Servant.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

Inclosure No. 6,
Separate
With Dispatch,
Havana, May 8th 1885.
Copy.

Personal.-

35 Cambridge Place.
Brooklyn, May 7th 1883.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Dear Sir:

In view of the public notice that the President of the Republic of Santo Domingo has lately asked for authority from the legislative power of that country to conclude a Commercial Reciprocity Treaty with the United

States; to the end that the former may escape the disastrous effects, that in the absence of such treaty it would suffer in the case of the ratification of the one now pending between the United States and Mexico, I beg most respectfully to suggest, that whenever such treaty comes up for the consideration of the Department of State, that provision be made in it in favor of American Shipping and Navigation Interests, by restricting all Imports to be allowed to enter the ports of the United States from Santo Domingo free of duties to the

1st Condition: That they shall only arrive in

Americans or Santo Domingo vessels.

2nd condition: That all imports from the United States, which in virtue of such treaty may be allowed to enter the ports of Santo Domingo free of duties, shall likewise be transported thither in American, or Santo Domingo built vessels.

The application, of these conditions to a treaty with Santo Domingo, would only be, as far as practicable, in this case on the part of the United States - an extention of the principle underlying the government of its coastwise trade - the object being to limit its carrying, exclusively to American vessels.

This

This provision is absent in the treaty negotiated a few years back, between the United States, and the Sandwich Islands, and it is, also, absent in the one just concluded between the United States and Mexico.

But it would seem to be an omission or oversight, that in Reciprocity Treaties with countries dependent upon the sugar market of the United States, for their growth and support, and between which and the United States the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans intervene, that no provision should be made in favor of American shipping, and this is the more noticeable in view of the present meagre and decrepit

condition

condition of the American merchant Marine.

This omission to all appearances, constutes the principal reason why the majority of American merchants and ship-owners, look upon the Sandwich Island Treaty with so little favor.

Should the provision be omitted, too, in the Reciprocity Treaty about to be sought by Santo Domingo, then the result in time will be that the United States shall have built up there, through its sugar and molasses markets, a rich and populous island for other nations to sell to, and carry for, but not to buy from, as now

happens with the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, both of which subsist almost exclusively upon the sugar market of the United States.

The present and prospective sugar interests of Santo Domingo, must always depend as much upon the United States, as do those of Louisiana, and sugars and molasses shipped from New Orleans to New York and from other ports of the United States have to be carried in American bottoms, which is no more than right and reciprocal, since the production of sugar in Louisiana, is promoted and supported by the protection granted it by American consumption.

But

But if a State of the American Union is subjected to this restriction, it is difficult to perceive why a sugar island of the West Indies or of the Pacific Ocean, equally dependent upon the protection of the United States, should be exempt from it.

Besides it is not solely the native inhabitants of Santo Domingo, who are now developing the sugar interests of that Island; and thereby simultaneously extirpating disorder, and evolving order instead through reproductive labor, and its effects agriculture and commerce, but principally by her new-comers.

Persecution and misgovernment, always in like proportion, cause like effects – whether practiced under an Alba, a Louis the 14th; or a Valmaseda, – accordingly, the develops=ment of Santo Domingo has been started by Cuban planters, who were not permitted to remain, in peace, at home.

That country, owing to its many natural resources, together with its proximity to the United States, is destined to become one of its principal purveyors of sugar.

The present and prospective magnitude of the demand from the United States for tropical

products

products will ever exert great commercial attraction upon the sugar islands of the West Indies, and Pacific Ocean and this attraction will increase in direct proportion to the growth of these United States.

In consequence these Islands will the one after the other ask to participate in the benefits of the Great American System of Inter-State Free Trade of the United States.

Therefore, a due regard for the interests of the United States, would seem to require, that in granting treaties to those islands, that the interests of American shipping be not lost sight

of, and that our commercial intercourse with them be assimilated as far as practicable and wise to the laws governing the coast-wise carrying trade of the United States; thus, with mutual advantage would both enjoy the common benefits of a Commercial Union, without any of the disadvantages of Political Union.

I am, Sir,
with great respect,
Your Obedient Servant

(signed) Ramon. O. Williams.

Inclosure No. 7
With Separate Dispatch,
Havana, May 8th 1885.
Copy.

~~Confidential and Unofficial.~~

---

35 Cambridge Place.
Brooklyn 28th Feby: 1883.

Hon: John Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

Complying with the promise lately made you in Washington, I now beg to append the following remarks upon the mooted treaty with Spain, confining myself principally to the Cuban part of

of the subject, and the calling of your special attention to the tendency that such a treaty will have to revive slavery in Cuba through the local law; by the coercive regulation of labor, and the enactment of extravagant vagrant laws, or "libreto" system, unless in the negotiation, proper and explicit precaution is taken against it by the Department.

As you are aware, one of the events of the late war in the United States for the suppression of the rebellion against the Union, was the complete destruction of the sugar crop of Louisiana

The

The crop of that State in the year 1860/61 corresponding to that of the breaking out of the rebellion was – 459,410 hogsheads.

Up to this time, Louisiana, had been furnishing nearly 70 per cent of the annual consumption of sugar in the United States.

And the vacuum caused in the sugar market of the United States by its destruction, was by the operation of economic attraction filled by the nearest sugar countries, Cuba and Puerto Rico, with the gain to them of millions upon millions of dollars.

But this diversion of supplies caused a corresponding scarcity in Europe, and another of the law of economics is, that where there is demand there will come, too, the supply.

Accordingly, a renewed and powerful impulse was given to the manufacture of Beet-root sugar in Europe, and France, Germany, Austria and Hungary, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, suddenly teemed with new energy and enlightened intelligence, directed to its production, - all those countries including Great Britain previous to our civil war, having

been

been dependent on Cuba and Puerto Rico for the greater part of their sugar supplies. So, as you will see, there was at the time, a sudden and remarkable trans=
=position or displacement of the channel of the Worlds sugar trade.

In the year referred to of 1860/61, the entire European pro=
=duction of Beet-root sugar scarcely exceeded 200.000 Tons, whereas the crops gathered in Europe, the present year of 1883/84 has reached the enormous quantity of — 2,245.000- Tons.

As a consequence, Europe now supplies

herself with sugar of her own manufacture, and has, thereby, forever hereafter, excluded the West Indies from her markets, forcing them all to the market of this country, and, by the logic of this event, virtually making them dependencies of the United States.

But Europe will not stop at the point of self supply; but — impelled by the working of the natural economic law, will continue in the manufacture of sugar as long as there is another market open to her, and aided by cheaper food, — the cereals and American meats, or the American hog as they derisively call

it, taken in exchange from the United States, has already commenced to supply this country, and is now shipping her surplus sugars to the markets of New York and Boston, and if we take into consideration the great technical advance- =ment in those countries of late years, in contrast with that of Spain, and her West Indian Colonies, there can remain scarcely any reason for doubt that this movement will continue till the attainment by Europe of the sugar market of the United States; and the prize, too, is worth the effort, to the entire exclusion of Cuba, where from excessive cost of —

production, the raising of sugar, has now become a negative industry.

From this pressure without together with its own exhausting administration within, a commercial collapse has now commenced in Cuba, which in train, will bring further political troubles and responsibilities for Spain, the mitigation of which is only possible through some befriending arrangement with the United States

It is the consciousness of this impending catastrophe, that now urges Spain and the planters of Cuba to seek relief through the United States — a catastrophe that might have been averted

averted had there been on their part less cupidity, and more Common Sense.

But even with all our friendship and good will towards Spain, proper foresight on the part of the United States, would seem to dictate, that no old seed of discord be left covered up to sprout and grow again.

Human slavery, in Cuba, as everywhere else, has proved a disturber of the public peace, and retarder of the material and moral progress of the people.

In the preliminary arrangement for the settle-ment of the Cuban question

by the Department in 1869/71,
with the Spanish Govern-
=ment, through Mr Fish
and General Prim, the
abolition of slavery was
agreed upon, and the
consummation of this
arrangement was only
prevented by the assas-
=ination of General Prim.

No treaty for the
amelioration of Cuba can
achieve its end, if labour
there is to be deprived
still of its natural right
of exchanging itself for
all that under the law
of supply and demand,
it may be able to obtain
in its exchange; for what
=soever, of old leaven is left,
will suffice to sour the
whole mass.

In

In the language of the Divine Reformer, the treaty should not be the mere mending of the old garment with new cloth; for it will rend again. — — It will not be worth the patch. —— Events, too, have placed the Depart=ment now, in the position of Paul's figurative potter, with whom it lay to mould the clay unto a vessel of honor or unto one of dishonor. But if perchance, the clay is not yet plastic enough to receive a better moulding, if but cast aside, time will soon mellow it; much waiting will not be needed.

Besides all civilized nations have long ago agreed by treaty to suppress the

slave trade, declaring it piracy, and punishable as such. Now, the ultimate object of these treaties cannot certainly have been to prevent slavery at <u>sea</u>, as the word piracy would seem to imply; for there it is impracticable from the very nature of things.

If they meant anything, it must have been to prevent <u>slavery on land</u>, where only it is possible and profitable to the owners.

To turn over, by treaty, the sugar market of the United States, to the slave holding planters of Cuba, would be a manifest injustice towards the laborers and employés of Louisiana, Santo Domingo, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other free labour sugar countries, to

<u>be</u>

be paralleled only, in my humble opinion, by the Law of the British Parliament in 1847, by which the duties on slave and free labor sugars were equalized.

The slave owners of Cuba, have invariably managed to profit by every movement inaugurated by England and France during the last 100 years in the West Indies, for the amelioration of the condition of the laborers of the sugar plantations.

The insurrection brought on in French Santo Domingo, in 1789/93, by the persistent opposition of the planters there, to the measures of the French Convention in favor of

freedom, resulted, by re-
=action, in the complete
destruction of its immense
sugar crop, in June of 1793.

In November of the
same year the news reached
Madrid, and filled the
minds of Charles 4th; and
his counsellors with alarm
and grief, lest the conflag-
=ration should extend itself
to Cuba.

Immediately Mr.
Arango y Parreno, the
attorney, there, of the City
Council of the Havana,
in those years a sort of
Cuban deputy or repres-
=entative, was summoned
before the King and Cabinet
for consultation and advice
in the concerting of measures
of prevention.

But with a freshness rare under such circumstances, that gentleman assured His Majesty and Ministers, that instead of the occasion being one for alarm and consternation, it should rather be viewed as a motive of joy and congratulation. For since by an irreparable event Santo Domingo had been deprived of its place in the World's commerce, Cuba, as heiress, would now succeed to it. At once he urged the immediate concession of new licenses for the importation of African slaves. This was done, and it is only since then that Cuba has become the great sugar producing country as we know it. Previous

to

that time, its importance was confined almost to the port of Havana, used as the rendezvouz for the returning ships from Vera-Cruz, Porto-Bello, Cartha-gena, Trujillo and other intermediate ports bringing the treasures and merchand-ise from Mexico, Peru, and Central America, from whence they were conveyed by men of war as a protection against the French, Dutch and English buccaneers, in wait to intercept these same treasures, that were to be used in carrying on the wars of Charles 5th, Felipe 2nd, 3rd and 4th, against the peace of Europe.

In 1817, Spain signed a treaty with Great Britain

Britain for the suppression of the slave trade which was further on modified by the establishment of a Mixed Commission in Havana for the adjudication of the cases of Spanish slavers captured on the coast of Cuba by British Cruisers, receiving from Great Britain as a compensation the sum of £400,000 - Sterling. Yet, the trade instead of diminishing only increased.

The Emancipation Acts of Great Britain from 1834/38 were only fresh incentives to the slave-trade between Cuba and Africa

The constant violation of these treaty obligations by Spain, called

forth protests, the dismissal of the British Minister, at Madrid, from Spain; the hurrying of British Squadrons to the coast of Africa, and the West Indies, and as an eluding remedy the employment of American merchantmen in place of Spanish shipping.

Still in the face of all these facts, the Bill for the Equalization of the Sugar Duties was carried through Parliament in 1844 by Lord John Russell, the then premier of the British Government.

It was urged by the opposition, including Mr Disraeli, late Beaconsfield, by the present Mr Gladstone, Sir Wm Bentinck and others; together with all the Bishops

of the Upper House, that its passage could only end in delivering the great British sugar market over to the slave labor planters of Cuba, Puerto Rico and Brazil to the prejudice of the British planters and laborers, — and it so occurred as predicted by the opposition; because between the incentive of the lash, the non-payment of wages, and Africa's supplies so easily obtainable — both the British planter and British laborer succombed

In 1850/55, the enterprising planters of Cuba tapped the peninsula of Yucatan for indian laborers, and several expeditions were brought over.

But

But with all the anarchy and demoralization that existed in Mexico; still her Government had manhood sufficient to resent the outrage, — to reclaim and obtain the return of her abducted people to their native land.

It was at this time, too, that the coolie trade, — one of those effects that grew out of the free trade Bill of Lord John Russell for the Equalization of the sugar duties, was at its greatest height. — The final suppression of which, for several reasons, it is not only my belief, but my conviction, is due to the quiet personal efforts of the late Mr William H. Seward. That trade

was

was but an effect of the sugar bill above cited, which would not have passed the British Parliament, but for the glaring inconsistency of Sir Robert Peel, who after having spoken against it, voted for it, upon the ground that he wished to avoid a dissention in the Cabinet, of which he was then a member.

It is a fitting off= =set that the errors of a materialized Peel, in the Universal Economy, should have been corrected by the humane Seward.

In 1853, General Pezuela, then Governor General of Cuba, was by the influence and pressure of the Havana slave ring on the Authorities of Madrid removed from

his

his command, because of his display of anti-slavery sentiments, and by his imprisonment and the bringing to trial of several of the African traders.

A few years later on, of this same decade, the British Mixed Commissioner at Havana, was assassinated for showing activity in the performance of the duties assigned to him by his Government.

In 1860/61, the destruction of the Louisiana sugar crop sent up sugar so high in Havana, that the demand for slave laborers was correspondingly felt, and this in turn started anew the fitting out of expeditions to Africa.

But

But, this time it was nipped right in the bud by the execution of the American slaver Gordon in New York, and the subsequent return to Cuba of the absconding Lieut:, Governor Arguelles.

In 1861/63, the juncture then offered by the war of the rebellion in the United States, was availed of by Spain to annex the Spanish part of Santo Domingo. But, contrary to the terms of the treaty of annexation made with General Santana, the then President of that so-called Republic, possession had no sooner been consummated, when the <u>local</u> military authorities commenced to <u>decree</u> the quasi-re-enslavement.

=-ment of the inhabitants.

But, the people arose as one man in defense of their liberties. After a short and ignominious struggle, Spain evacuated the Island in 1863, — with=-drawing her defeated forces to Cuba, and Puerto Rico.

In 1869/70 - General Dulce, the lately arrived Governor General of the Island, and at whose request during his former administ=-ration the Government of the United States, had deliver=-ed up Lieut: Governor Arguelles, for his connivance and venality in the landing of slaves from Africa, was now violently deposed by the volunteers of Havana, under command of the slaveocracy, and shipped back to Spain,

because

because of his display of abolition sentiments; and because of his promising to the inhabitants, in his salutatory address, given in the famous words, cited from Mr Lincoln, of having come to establish, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, (un gobierno del pueblo, por el pueblo, y para el pueblo.

In 1870/71; this local aggression upon the authority of the mother country, when exercised contrary to the desires

and

and designs of the Havana slave owners, was followed up by the "Casino Español," of Havana, launching its celebrated "Manifesto", threatening General Prim, with leaving the Island a heap of African ashes, (cenizas Africanas), if the arrangement respecting the island, then known in Havana, to have been made between the Cabinets of Washington, and Madrid, should be carried out. —

General Prim, was soon after assassinated in the streets of Madrid, and their object was again attained.

In 1880/81 - several expeditions of docile and inoffensive english speaking indians, were carried from the Mosquito coast of Central America, under deceptive eight year contracts by which they are still held to bondage in Cuba, the local tribunals, recognizing the validity of these contracts, to force them to remain in servitude

In 1879 - a secret and organized attempt was made by the "Circulo de Hacendados", of Havana, (Circle of sugar planters) to

to tamper with legislation at Washington, having for its object the lowering of the sugar duties, similar to what had been practiced in part with success through lobbyists in the British Parliament in 1847. The sugar Refiners and their operatives of Brooklyn, New York and Jersey City, arose en-masse to protest. To the late Mr Fernando Wood, then chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, is principally due the defeat of this innocent and child-like

design

design of the sugar-ocracy.

This design originated, too, with the same man who fitted out the expedition to Africa for which Gordon was executed, in New York, and who is now metamorphosed by the grace of Alphonso 12th, from the vulgar nigger-trader, into the would be courteous Spanish nobleman. It is, he, too, who only a month ago in a council of his guild, struck aghast at the coming retribution, exclaimed in accents of Laocoonic despair, "Estamos perdidos todos", (We are all lost.)

As

As late as the 23d of February 1882, I called the attention of the Department, incidentally, to the imprison=ment and banishment by order of General Prendergast, under pressure of the oligarchy, of Mr Cepeda, a native of old Spain, and editor of the Havana "Revista Economica", because he had manfully denounced the employment of the stock and chain, (el cepo y el grillete) as instruments of plantation punishment in the hands of the planters.

It is only two months

months ago, that, because the hands of the "Providencia", plantation, near Güines, belonging to Don Pascual Goicoechea, refused to work on a day of the year that had always been observed as a holiday on that plant-=ation, the military was called in, and several laborers, upon the spot, were shot to death.

Now, my object in presenting the foregoing facts before the Department, is to show that there is still, and always has been an intract-=able and lawless element

in

in Cuba, which the Govern=
=ment of Spain is, and has,
ever been powerless to contrab;
And also, to demonstrate that
without its elimination, no
commercial treaty between
the United States, and Spain
can lead to good.

Therefore, in the
renewal of negotiations with
Spain, I ask permission to
suggest that it be taken up
just where it was left off
by Mr Fish, in 1870, by
demanding as the first
condition, the abolition of
slavery, either under the old,
or any <u>new</u> collar.

<u>Several</u>

Several instances may be cited, showing where the Courts of Spain of late years have ordered the freedom of slaves carried thither, despite the opposition of their colonial masters - and the mere tread of its soil now makes every serf or slave a freeman. And the proposed treaty will offer the opportunity for the Spanish Govern=ment for the assertion of full authority in Cuba.

Neither can the abolition of slavery be complete without the simultaneous granting of self municipal

and Insular government
to Cuba, similar to that granted
by England to her colonies,
because free labor and free
government are co-functional
quanties of the problem
offered for solution and
without an axiomatic —
adherence to this truth, the
negotiation will end in error
both for its product and
its x. —— Mr Fish, under
General Grant's first admin=
=isbration, in the arrange=
=ment alluded to, demanded
this, and it should be done
again. There is no —
danger of the successor of
General Prim, being put out
of

of the way this time; besides if it is not acceptable, Spain, always has the right to loose, in vain, for another United States to take 96 per cent of the Exports of Cuba.

Sugar can no longer stand there the expense of imperial Government. —

Upon this division of the subject, and with especial view to the present contingency, I had the honor to call the attention of the Department in my dispatches Nos 724, and 733, dated respectively the 8th of August, and 12th of September 1878, and which on the present occasion, I

earnestly beg to commend
to your attention.

Cuba hereafter, must
depend for its welfare upon
the Commercial Union of
the United States — as much
as Vermont, as Mississippi,
as New York, as Ohio or any
other State. And the
idea now suggesting a
treaty on the part of the
planters of Cuba, is but
the expression of a natural
tendency to closer bonds
with this country. But,
before the late Confederate
States, were allowed to resume
their old places in the

political

political Union of the States, they were compelled to sweep away the last vestiges of slavery, in their acceptance of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. And, before Cuba, should be allowed to assume through a commercial treaty the position of integral part of the Commercial Union, similar precautions should be taken by the Government of the United States.

Again, no treaty should be granted to Cuba which does not confer upon

American citizens all the rights, privileges immun=
=ities, and exemptions, enjoyed by Germans, under their treaty, or of the citizens or subjects of any other nation that may hereafter be more favored; but at this point great care should be taken to define American citizen=
=ship; otherwise both govern=
=ments will be exposed to many vexatious questions, that will result, from persons, who will take undue advantage of our naturalization laws, to escape responsibilities in Cuba.

Likewise

Likewise, all imports from Cuba into the United States, and from the latter to Cuba to enter the ports of either free of ex/port and import duties, should be confined indistinctly, to American and Spanish built bottoms.

None of the European nations can reasonably object to this, since, they all have the same right to make identical treaties with Spain; but as they cannot profitably buy distant Cuban sugars, on account of the cheaper Beet-root sugar they have or make at home, such treaties

would

would be useless to them.

A Treaty with Spain, embracing these conditions, would permit her to disentangle, and gradually work herself out of the labyrinth which false and erroneous Economic Engineering have involved her by the development of the centre and pivotal point of her Commercial system in the distant colony, instead of jealously keeping it at home.

In attestation of the importance of the sugar market of the United States

to

to Cuba, I beg to enclose the translation of a communication of the Spanish Minister at Washington, dated the 24th November 1880, and that of another of the Spanish Consul at Santo Domingo City, dated 23rd of September, 1881, both addressed to His Excellency, the Governor General of Cuba, and both made from the copies of the originals confidentially obtained.

Upon this same subject, I also, adjoin a set of notes composed by me mainly in 1868, upon the

occasion of the projected annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States. Several manuscript copies of these notes were furnished to officers of the United States, exclusively at their request; among them the Honorable Columbus Delano, U S Secretary of the Interior, when on a visit to Havana, in 1870/71. Subsequent study, however, has shown me that for a century before, the friends of human freedom in Europe, had perceived the relation of sugar to slavery and their connection,

&c.

in turn, with much of the debauchery, carousal, and luxury luxury of the European capitalists of that time.

For about the decade of 1760/70., Dr Franklin, refers to a letter received from a French correspondent in which the latter informs him of having renounced the use of sugar, because of the repugnace it inspired him from being a mere mass kneaded by european cruelty out of African blood. It was just, too, about this same time that the Berlin chemist Magraff had succeeded

succeeded in extracting cane sugar from the Beet-root, the same that is now doing so much in favor of the middle classes of Europe while at the same time — rendering slavery useless to the Masters of Cuba.

Also J. P. Brissot de Warville, another assassinated friend of the blacks of the West Indies, and of universal freedom, relates in his "New Travels in the United States", performed in 1788, that the Quakers of Pennsylvania, having discovered in the production

of

of Maple sugar the means of destroying slavery, were giving their attention to its manufacture, in the hopes of underselling the sugar of the West Indies, which they characterized as a produce washed with the tears and the blood of slaves. And thus added he, would we obtain a profitable production, and diminish the many strokes of the whip, which our luxury draws upon the blacks.

But France and England, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, have long ago

abolished slavery in their West India Islands. It only remains, now, in Cuba as a joint product of its legalization by Spanish law, and of its nurture by the pabulum of the American sugar market. Therefore, its final extinction is now reduced to a simple agree=ment between the Government of the United States and Spain. And the proposed treaty offers them a fitting opportunity.

I am, Sir,

with great respect,

Your

Your very Obedient Servant.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams.

Inclosure No. 8.
Separate
With Dispatch,
Havana, May 8th 1885.
Copy.

Havana, January 2d 1876.

Of the total exports of the Island of Cuba, the United States received last year a fraction over eighty-five per cent. Two per cent only of Cuba's exports were sent to Spain, and thirteen per cent, to other countries.

The United States are, therefore, as a nation

interested to the extent of eighty-five per cent.

First:— In slavery in Cuba; because we consume eighty-five per cent, of the products of her slave labor.

Secondly:— In the sugar estates; because the cost of cultivation is included in the market value of the produce.

Thirdly:— (and for the same reason)— In the manufacture of the sugar.

Fourthly:— In all the

rail-roads, coast-wise carry-
-ing trade, warehouses, dry-
docks and cooperage
establishments in Cuba.

Moreover, the United
States support the Spanish
Government in Cuba to the
same extent (85 per cent)
of its cost, because it exists
only by taxation, and this
taxation is direct upon the
products of the Island.

Spain consumes only two
per cent of Cuba's produce,
and consequently contributes
only two per cent to the
agricultural, industrial,
and commercial enterprises

of the island.

The imports of a country can be based only on its exports; a nation like an individual must sell before it can buy, and in this age reciprocity of trade is of far greater importance than all international law; for while the latter may be set aside, subverted, or tortured into different interpretations, commerce, which supplies the wants and furnishes markets for the products of all countries, is based upon necessarily sound and immutable

immutable laws.

There should be no reason, therefore, why Cuba, of whom we purchase ~, eighty-five per cent, of all she produces, should not draw from us, if we can supply them, eighty-five per cent of her requirements.

But Cuba being an out-lying farm of Spain, and having hitherto been able to exercise no will of her own, is debarred from practicing this natural reciprocity, much to her own and our detriment and to Spain's sole advantage.

Spain

Spain effects this by a differential tariff, which almost closes Cuban markets to American products, and the consequences of which are exceedingly injurious to our finances.

In the six years from 1869 to 1874, inclusive, the United States imported Cuban produce to the amount of ~~$~~398,058,661.

In the same space we exported to Cuba, goods to the amount of only ~~$~~ 82,219,621., leaving a balance of trade for the six years against us, and to the benefit, not of

Cuba, but to Spain of $315,839,040.

Had Cuba no wants which our agricultural, manufacturing, and industrial interests could supply, there might be less motive for complaint. But we have a merchant-marine which, by Spain's law in Cuba, is almost debarred from entering the ports of the Island. Cuba requires annually hundreds of cargoes of beef for her field hands, but Texas and our Northwestern States are prevented by the tariff from supplying it.

Millions

Millions of pounds of rice are annually consumed in Cuba; but our rice, grown in Louisiana Georgia and the Carolinas, is excluded, and the demand has to be supplied from India.

An enormous amount of dry goods is annually consumed in the Island, but the high duty on importation of these articles in foreign bottoms, and our own navigation law, which retaliates upon Spanish vessels, divert a trade of which we should have a large share, to the manufacturers of Catalonia, Great Britain, France, and Germany, to the absolute exclusion of our New England

manufactures

manufactures. And yet for the wherewith to pay for this beef, for this rice, for these dry goods, which we are prohibited from supplying, we furnish eighty-five per cent of the money.

A barrel of flour can be landed in Havana as cheaply as in New York, but here again the onerous Spanish tariff steps in, and always to our detriment, for while the Gallician and Catalonian miller is taxed in Cuba on his produce shipped in a Spanish vessel only two and a quarter dollars per barrel, our Western agri-cultivists are excluded by a duty of $5.40 per barrel.

These duties of course curtail the consumption enormously. In 1874 Cuba consumed only 1,391,979 barrels of flour, of which less than 60,000 were American. These figures give to the population a per capita consumption of about 56 pounds. Were the absurd fetters which Spain imposes on Cuba and on our trade with her removed, she would furnish a market for about 700,000 barrels of flour every year

However, as matters stand to day, the balance of our trade with Cuba shows a loss to us of about sixty-two millions-

millions dollars every year. In 1874 our imports were — $ 84,337,842.—, and our exports to Cuba only. = ——————— $ 21,591,509.— And this balance of $ 62,746.333.— we pay for in gold bonds. In other words, we export to Spain an amount of gold every year equal to one half of the interest of all our national debt.

Now, whatever may be said of tobacco and cigars, which in the foregoing table figure for only some eight millions of dollars, sugar and molasses, which figure in it for over seventy millions of dollars; are indispensable

requisites of life. And as we have within the Union no tropical land adapted for sugar cultivation, Louisiana and Florida being north of the tropic, we are forced to supply our wants from abroad. But that while we foster slavery and monarchical institutions in a neighboring island, we should be obliged to lose sixty odd millions of gold dollars or gold bonds every year, without a chance to pay off our indebtedness with cotton, breadstuffs, dry goods, &c., or any of our leading staples, is not only ruinous,

but

but absurd.

The evil, however, can be remedied by adopting either of the following methods:

First:—— By annexing tropical territory fit for sugar cultivation.

Secondly:—— By reciprocity treaties with nations from which we draw our wants of tropical produce, of such a nature as to insure us a market for our cereals, cotton lumber, iron, coal, and manufactures proportionate to the extent of our imports from such countries. The

The first of these, that of annexation of tropical countries, is sure to meet with so much opposition, is so remotely possible, as, especially in the case of Cuba, not to be worth discussing. The second, that of obliging nations of whom we buy largely to become customers of ours, is perfectly feasible. Let us adopt our enemy's tactics. Let Congress enact a differential tariff, based on Spain's Cuban tariff, under which shall be collected one cent per pound extra import duty on all sugars and molasses imported from Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands

Islands, and all other Spanish possessions.

This measure would produce about fourteen millions of dollars in gold additional revenue, without materially increasing the retail price of the article. It would foster our sugar interests in Louisiana, and possibly develop what good sugar lands there may be in Southwestern Florida, and every pound of this sugar would be, of course, exchanged for some other article produced by American labor and capital.

It

It would develop the beet root sugar manufacture in the United States, as well as in Europe; but all supplies which we might draw from France, Belgium, Russia, or Germany, we should be enabled to pay for by correspondingly increased exports of our own productions.

It would ultimately benefit Cuba, because it would kill slavery, and it would in the end benefit Spain herself, because it would oblige her to give up a colony whose possession has long ceased to be profitable to her.

Copy

Dft Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 14 1885
RECEIVED.

No 171. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, May 9th 1885.

To Mr. Beraza June 19'85.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Transmitting correspondence in relation to the trial of Mr Cirilo Pouble, a citizen of the United States.

Three enclosures.

No 171. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, May 9th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 164 of 25th of April ultimo, in relation to the case of Mr Cirilo Pouble, I now beg to enclose, for the information of the Department, english and spanish copies of the answer received from His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to my communication to him dated the 24th of April ultimo on this subject. 1.

Also, copy of my communication in acknowledge=ment of receipt, wherein I ask His Excellency to be pleased to recommend to His Honor 2.

the Judge, encharged with the Pouble's case, the strict observance of the provisions of the Cushing-Collantes Agreement, particularly in regard to clause 4th, pertaining to the declarations of Mr Collantes..

In this connexion, I also enclose, for your information, copy of my letter dated yesterday, addressed to Don José Mª Carbonell y Ruiz, the lawyer who defends Pouble, and in which I notify him of this request made to the Governor General.

In amplification of my despatch Nº 164, above mentioned, I beg to inform the Department that ever since my letter to the Governor General of February 16th ult. Mr Pouble has several hours allowed each day to him for exercise in the yard of the fort where he is confined.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure N° 1.
With Dispatch N° 171.
Havana, May 9th, 1885.
Translation

General Government of
the Island of Cuba.
Secretary's Office.

Information having been asked of the President of the Superior Court, (Audiencia) of this Island, about the stage of the proceedings in the case now followed against Don Cirilo Pouble, he complies by enclosing a copy of the decision of the Criminal section (por la Sala de lo Criminal) of that Court given against Pouble's petition for release from confinement, together with the representation made by the King's Prosecutor, (Fiscal) manifesting that Don Cirilo Pouble was arrested

on his arrival at this port, and that sundry printed and manuscript papers and documents were found with him, (ocupandosele) whose contents present him as being affiliated with the revolutionary party which proclaims the independence of this Island.

In consequence, Pouble was placed at the disposal of the Judge of the Cathedral District, who is encharged with the cognizance of the case formed against Carlos Aguero and others for the crime of rebellion, and the Judge having decreed Pouble's confinement, the same has been carried into effect.

At this stage, Pouble petitioned the Judge to be placed at liberty, or otherwise,

that he might be tried apart from the other parties accused; but this pretension having been denied, the appeal which, in consequence, was interposed by Pouble, has been admitted for hearing without the suspension of proceedings, (en un solo efecto)

The Judge founded his refusal on the undoubted relation that exists between the rising in arms of Carlos Aguero and others now absent, accused with him, and the arrival of Pouble in this Island, provided with those papers, which induce very strong presumptions of connivance with those in arms, and among which, deserving of special mention, is an appointment of an agent for the organization of

revolutionary work, which appears is signed by Pouble, as secretary of the Cuban revolutionary committee, established in New York.

Therefore, there is no reason for considering the arrival of Pouble in this Island as an indifferent fact, — without any connection with those who have given reasons for the formation of this cause, — nor is there any, either, for ordering the release from confinement of a person like Pouble, who appears suspicious of participating in the separatist rebellion as a very characterized agent.

All of which I have the honor to inform you by order of His Excellency the Governor General, for your knowledge as the result of your communication

of

of the 24th ultimo.

God guard you many years.

Habana, May 4th 1885

Francisco Cassá.

To the Consul General of the
United States at this Capital

Copy.

Copy.

Gobierno General de la
Isla de Cuba
—"—
Secretaria.

Pedido informe al Señor Presidente de la Audiencia de este territorio acerca del estado en que se encuentra la causa que se sigue contra Don Cirilo Pouble, lo evacua con inclusion de copia del auto dictado por la Sala de lo Criminal declarando sin lugar su escarcelacion, y de lo representado por el Sor Fiscal de S. M. que manifiesta que Don Cirilo Pouble, fue detenido á su arribo á este puerto, ocupandosele varios papeles y documentos impresos y manuscritos, cuyo contenido le presenta como afiliado al partido revolucionario

que

que proclama la independencia de esta Isla. Que con tal motivo, quedó á disposicion del Juez del Distrito de la Catedral, que por comision conoce de la causa que se sigue contra Carlos Aguero y otros, por el delito de rebelion, y el Juez decretó su prision y se leró á efecto. Que en este estado, pidió Pouble que se le pusiera en libertad, y que en otro caso, se formase, para juzgarle, pieza separada; y negada la reforma del auto que desestimó esta ultima pretension, ha sido admitida en un solo efecto la apelacion que Pouble interpuso contra ese auto y contra el que declaró no haber lugar á su excarcelacion. Que el Juez fundo su negativa en la relacion que sirv

duda existe entre el alzamiento en armas realizado por Carlos Agüero y los demás procesados ausentes, y la llegada de Pouble á esta Isla, provisto de aquellos papeles, que inducen vehementísimas presunciones de connivencia con los alzados, y entre cuyos documentos merece especial mencion un nombramiento de agente organizador de los trabajos revolucionarios, que aparece firmado por el mismo Pouble, en calidad de Secretario del Comité revolucionario Cubano, establecido en Nueva York.

Y que por tanto, no hay motivo para considerar la llegada de Pouble á esta Isla como un hecho indiferente, sin relacion alguna con los que dieron lugar á la

formacion

formacion de la causa ni lo hay para decretar la excarcelacion de quien como Poublo, aparece sospechoso de participacion en esa rebelion separatista de la que, al parecer, era agente muy caracterizado.

Todo lo que tengo la honor de comunicar á VS de órden del Exsmo Señor Gobernador General para su conocimiento y como resultado de su escrito de 24 del mes proximo pasado.

Dios gue á VS. ms. as.
Habana 4 de Mayo de 1885.
Franco Cassá.

Sor Consul General de los Estados Unidos en esta Capital.

Inclosure No. 2,
With Dispatch No 171,
Havana, May 9th, 1885.

Consulate General of the
United States of America.
Havana, May 7th 1885.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General,
&c &c &c

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your attentive communication, which, under dated of 4th instant, and by order of Your Excellency, was addressed me by the Honorable the Secretary of the General Government of this Island, informing me, in reply to my note of 24th of April ultimo, as to the present state of the cause, pending at this Capital,

against the American citizen Mr Cirilo Pauble, for which Your Excellency will please accept my thanks.

In again addressing Y.E. upon this subject, I consider it to be my duty to call your worthy attention to the Protocol signed at Madrid the 12th day of January 1877, between His Excellency Fernando Calderon y Collantes, Minister of State of, and in behalf of Spain, and the Honorable Caleb Cushing, Minister Plenipotentiary of, and in behalf of the United States, and especially to the text of the 4th clause, of the Section containing the declarations of the said Mr Collantes, and besides I have respectfully to request that Y.E. be pleased to recommend to His Honor the Judge, encharged with the trial of the case, referred

to, — an exact compliance with the stipulations of the Protocol, aforesaid, and above all to the clause mentioned above.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
Y.E's Obedient Servant.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

Inclosure No. 3
With Dispatch No 141
Habana, May 9th, 1885.
Translation.

Consulate General of the
United States of America,
Habana, May 8th, 1885.

José Mª Barbonell y Ruiz, Esquire,
Present.

Sir:

Referring to the note, which I addressed you under date of 4th April, ultimo, to which I have as yet received no reply, I have now to inform you that, upon again address=ing, under date of 7th instant, His Excellency, the Governor General of this Island, regarding the case of the American citizen Mr Cirilo Pouble, of whom you are the worthy counsel, I have

done so in terms of respectful solicitude, asking that His Excellency would be pleased to recommend to His Honor the Judge, encharged with the trial of the cause against Pouble, that in all the proceedings had, a strict and exact compliance be observed, with the prescriptions of the Protocol signed at Madrid, the 12th day of January 1877, by His Excellency, Fernando Calderon y Collantes, Minister of State, and in behalf of Spain, and the Honorable Caleb Cushing, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the Government of Spain, in behalf of the United States, — and especially to the 4th clause of the section containing the declarations of the said Mr Collantes.

Begging you

to reply to these lines, in writing,
I remain,

very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Cop

Ack'd & forwarded May 21-85.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 19 1885
RECEIVED.

No 172 U.S. Consulate General.
Havana May 12th 1885

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Requisition for envelopes address-
-ed to Collectors of Customs for
the purpose of forwarding in
triplicate and quadruplicate
invoices.

No. 172. — U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, May 12th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have respectfully to ask that this office be supplied with 1000 large, and 1000 small linen lined envelopes, of the sizes of the samples enclosed, and addressed to Collectors of Customs, for the purpose of transmitting them triplicate and quadruplicate invoices.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Con

Sili



No. 173. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 12th 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State

Acknowledging receipt of instructions nos: 59 to 64 inclusive.

No. 173. U.S. Consulate General,

Havana, May 12th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the receipt of the Department's instructions, numbers 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64, respectively dated April 25, and May 4th, 5th, 5th, 6th and 6th, which have my careful attention.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

O/C

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. Our instn 61 of this, appears to give May 5th, which crossed Mr Williams all useful instructions –
MAY 22 1885

Dale
Dft St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 19 1885
RECEIVED.

No 174. U S. Consulate General,
Habana, May 13th 1885.

To Spain 28 May
17 Jun

PRINTED
FOREIGN RELATIONS
1885

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Fine of $500. imposed upon the American bark "Charles L. Pearson", of Boston, Mass: by the Customs authorities of Cienfuegos. Reported April 23d 1885.

One inclosure.

No. 174. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 13th, 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch No. 160 of the 23d ultimo, notifying the Department of the imposition of the fine of $500. on the American Bark "Charles L. Pearson", by the Collector of the Port of Cienfuegos for not having had his manifest visaed by the local authorities of Sunderland, England., her port of departure, I have now the honor to enclose, for the information of the Department, copy of my communication to the Intendant General of Finance,

which, after several conferences with the view of obtaining the condonement of this fine, and in accordance with the only terms of agreement that I was able to obtain from him, in the settlement of this question, I addressed, and presented him, in person, yesterday.

As you will be pleased to observe, the Captain will have to deposit the $500.- with our Consul at Cienfuegos, who, in consequence, will give bond to the Collector of that port, leaving the case subject to the decision of the Minister of the Colonies, under hearing of the representations of our Minister, at Madrid.

According, to paragraph 4, ~~herein~~ referred to, of the General Ordinances of

the

the customs of this island, the authority is only given to the Minister of the Colonies to condone, for reasons of equity, the penalties imposed for infraction of the laws and regulations of the customs.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure:-
1.- Mr Williams, to the Intendant General of Finance, May 11th 1885.

Inclosure No 1.-
With Dispatch No 174,
Havana, May 13th, 1885.

RECEIVED
1885

Consulate General of the
United States of America
Havana, May 11th 1885.

To His Excellency,
The Intendant General
of Finance of this Island.
&c. &c. &c.

Excellency:

With reference to
the case of the American Bark
"Charles L. Pearson", from
Sunderland, England, with
coals, and which vessel arrived

at the port of Cienfuegos on the 12th day of April last past, upon whose Captain a fine of $500. has been imposed by the Collector of Customs at the said port, for not bringing his manifest visaed by the local authorities of Sunderland, in the absence of an appointed Spanish Consular officer there, - I have now again to molest Your Excellency's worthy attention, and to ask, that, - in view of the decision rendered heretofore in like cases, and in consonance with Title 2, Article 7, paragraph 4, page 11, of the General Ordinances of the

Customs of this Island, - Your Excellency be pleased to order that the Collector of Customs of Cienfuegos, shall accept the bond offered by the Consul of the United States at that port, and secured by a money deposit by the master, with him, the said Consul of like amount, to await decision of the question, by His Excellency the Minister of the Colonies at Madrid, after hearing the Representative of my Government.

I have the honor to repeat to Your Excellency the assurances of my most

distinguished consideration.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Dy St Clair

Dy St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 19 1885
RECEIVED.

Ans & June 1 '85

No 175. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, May 13th 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Transmitting the translated copy of a communication, addressed by the writer to the Intendant General of Finance, dated 11th instant, asking the return of export duties overcharged the Master of the American schooner "George W. Jennimore", at the port of Cardenas.

One enclosure

No. 175.- U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 12th, 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose for the Department's information, copy of a communication I addressed on the 11th inst: to the Intendant General of Finance of this Island, — petitioning, for the return of $156.- half gold, and half — Spanish Bank Bills, being the amount of export duties paid by the charterers, in the port of Cardenas, on 200. Hhds: of Molasses, intended to have been shipped by the American schooner "George W. Jennimore" to the United States.

1.

Owing to a prior

charter having been made in New York for the vessel, the Captain was compelled to obtain the annulment of the one he had made in Cardenas: this was done by his paying to the charterers, there, the amount of the export duties disbursed by them, and the object of my communication to His Excellency is, to regain them for the Captain.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure:
1.- Mr Williams, to the Intendant General of Finance, May 11th 1885.

Inclosure No. 1,
With Despatch No 175,
Havana, May 13th, 1885.

Consulate General of the
United States of America.
Havana, May 11th, 1885

To His Excellency,
The Intendant General.
of Finance of this Island.
&c &c &c.

Excellency:

I have the honor
to inform Y.E., that the
American schooner "George W.
Jenmore", having been
chartered at the port of

Cardenas to Messrs Tellado,
Barrera & C°, merchants of
that place; her register opened
at the Custom House; her
shipping permits obtained,
and the export duties paid by
the shippers upon 200 hogs=
=heads of molasses, amounting
to #156,- half in gold, and
half in bank bills, it was
then ascertained that the
said schooner had been
previously chartered in
New York to Messrs Todd
Hidalgo & C°, of Havana,
for which reason the said
hogsheads were not taken on
board, the Captain being
obliged, in addition to annul the charter

he had made, and to reim-
-burse the charterers for the
export duties paid.

The 200 hogsheads
of molasses aforesaid, without
even having been discharged
from the lighters were, upon
payment of export duties
on them, for the second time,
shipped on board the American
vessel called the "Dida E. Clark",
to the United States.

In view of the fore-
-going facts, and relying
upon Y. E.'s spirit of justice,
I have respectfully to ask
that you will be pleased
to order that the Collector
of Customs of Cardenas

shall pay over to the person
duly authorized to receive it
the said sum of $156,- one
half in gold, and one half
in bank-bills.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
Y.E.'s Obedient Servant.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

Con

File.
No instructions
Dept. in this matter

De St. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 19 1885
RECEIVED.

No 176. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 13th 1885.

Wm Williams, to the
Department of State.

Reporting the collision at
sea, of the American Bk tno
"Au Sable", of Portland, Me.,
with the Spanish steamer
"Ramon de Herrera", on
the 11th of May, instant, when
within 12 miles of the Cardenas
Light.

No. 176. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, May 13th, 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have to report to the Department, the collision at sea, between the American barkentine "Au-Sable", of Portland, Maine, of 520 tons burden, from Philadelphia, laden with hoops and empty hogsheds for Cardenas, and the Spanish merchant steamer "Ramon de Herrera", which took place about one o'clock,

a. m., on Monday, the 11th inst: within 12 miles of the Cardenas Light, the latter, bearing at the moment S. S. W.

Captain Winslow Andrews, who has arrived here by rail from Cardenas, informs me that his vessel was struck about midships, and cut down seven feet, causing her to fill with water. At daylight about 4. a. m., the "Au-Sable" was taken in tow by the same steamer, which laid by her after the collision, and was carried into Cardenas bay, where they arrived at 9. a. m. While being towed into the bay, the barkentine grounded on a shoal, but

got

got off again.

The object of Captain Andrews, in coming here, was to endeavor to obtain an indemnification from the owners of the steamer "Ramon de Herrera, who reside in this City. I understand that he leaves tomorrow for Cardenas, without having been able to effect his object.

The "Ramon de Herrera" arrived here yesterday, and according to the morning papers has transferred her cargo and passengers to another steamer of the same line, in order, to undergo repairs of the damages received

in the collision.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams

Consul. General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 22 1885
RECEIVED.

dup Everett 25
& St Clair

No. 177. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, May 15th, 1885

Wm Williams, to the
Department of State

Transmitting the translation of an explanatory Royal order, regarding the commercial agreement, between the United States and Spain, of February 13th 1884.

One enclosure

No. 177. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 15th, 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With particular reference to the Department's instruction No. 133, dated March 1st, 1884, addressed to my predecessor, and relating to the agreement of January 27 and 13th February, with Spain, I now beg to enclose for the information of the Department, the translation of an explanatory Royal order, dated the 6th of April last, and published in the Official Gazette of this city on the 8th instant.

With the view of

obtaining a fuller understanding of its meaning, I called this morning on the Intendant General of Finance, who informed me, in answer, that instead of two conditions, (la doble circunstancia) in reality, according to the interpretation of the agreement of the 13th Feby, by his Department; that three conditions were necessary to entitle American merchandise, imported into this Island and that of Puerto Rico, to the benefits of the 3d Column of the Tariff, and that they are; viz:

1st. That they shall be the product of the United States.

2nd. That they shall proceed from the United States.

3. That they shall come either under the American or Spanish flag.

I

Further, I have been informed here, in conversation with merchants; that in consequence of this interpretation, the several British steamers, now engaged in the carrying trade between the United States, Cuba, and Puerto Rico; as well as those running between the United States and Mexico, via Havana, are not able to get freight, and that their places will have to be filled with American or Spanish steamers,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 177.
Havana May 15th, 1885

From the "Official Gazette"
of Havana, May 8th, 1885.

Intendencia General de Hacienda.

Por el Ministerio de Ultramar, se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, con fecha 6 de Abril último y bajo el número 387 la Real orden siguiente:

"Excmo. Sr.:—Con fecha 13 de Setiembre último dije al Ministro de Estado lo que sigue:—Excmo. Sr.—En vista de la Real orden expedida por ese Ministerio con fecha 30 de Agosto último y de la comunicación presentada por el Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos, relativas á la interpretación, por el Gobernador General de Puerto Rico, del convenio comercial celebrado entre España y aquella República; el Rey (q. D. g.) ha tenido á bien disponer, se manifieste á V. E. que este Ministerio no ha dictado las instrucciones á que alude el referido Plenipotenciario; habiéndose limitado á contestar las preguntas hechas sobre el particular por [illegible] Generales de las Antillas, inspirándose en el criterio de que para gozar los beneficios de la 3.ª columna de los Aranceles es condición precisa, la doble circunstancia de que los productos originarios de los Estados Unidos vayan bajo su pabellón, beneficios que posteriormente se han hecho extensivos á Francia y Alemania en virtud de reclamación fundada en la cláusula de los tratados, por lo cual tiene derecho á todos los concedidos á la nación más favorecida.—Lo que de Real orden traslado á V. E. para su conocimiento y demás efectos."

Y acordado por S. E. su cumplimiento se publica en la Gaceta oficial para general conocimiento.

Habana, 5 de Mayo de 1885.

Lucas García Ruiz.

Translation.

Translation:

Intendancy General of Finance

Under date of the 6th of April last, and numbered 387., the following Royal order has been communicated by the Colonial Department, to His Excellency the Governor General of this Island:

"Excellency:

"Under date of 13th "September ultimo, I have "informed the Ministers of "State, as follows:

"Excellency: 'In view of "the Royal order issued by "your Department under "date of 30th August ultimo, "and of the communication "received from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United

" States, regarding the interpret-
" -ation given by the Governor
" General of Puerto Rico, to
" the commercial agreement
" entered into between Spain
" and that Republic; the
" King has been pleased to
" order that Y.E. be informed
" that the Colonial Depart-
" -ment has not issued the
" instructions alluded to by
" the Plenipotentiary referred
" to, having limited itself
" only to the answering of
" the questions asked upon
" the subject by the Governors
" General of the Antilles,
" under the criterion that:
" in order to enjoy the benefits
" of the 3d Column of the
" Tariff, the double circums-
" -tance is necessary; — that
" the merchandise be the
" products of the United States,
" and that it be transported

under

"under the American flag,
"benefits which have since
"been extended to France
"and Germany, in virtue
"of their reclamations, &
"which they had the right
"to found on the most
"favored nation clause: &"

"Which by Royal order
"I transmit to Y.E. for your
"information and the
corresponding effects".

And compliance
with the same having been
ordered by Y.E., it is
published in the "Official
Gazette" for public inform-
ation.

Habana, 5th May 1885.

Lucas Garcia Ruiz.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 22 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 178. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, May 16th 1885

Wm Williams, to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of the
Department's circular, dated
April 9th ultimo.

No. 178. U.S. Consulate General;
Havana, May 16th 1885.

Honorable James L. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State;
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the receipt of the Departments' circular, dated the 9th April ultimo, instructing me to give notice of appearance of cholera by cable"; which will receive careful and prompt attention. should occasion require it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

3rd ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack and approve communication to Gov. Cleveland
MAY 25 1885

Ack'd May 29. '85. St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 22 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 179. U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, May 16th 1885.

Wm Williams, to the
Department of State.

Excessive import duties upon
American yellow straw
wrapping paper.

Two enclosures

No. 179- U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 16th, 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D C.

Sir:

Referring to your instruction No 63, of 6th instant, relating to the excessive import duties attempted to be enforced by the Customs authorities at Havana, upon American yellow straw wrapping paper, I beg now to enclose for the information of the Department the copy and translation of a communication, which, in consequence of a letter received yesterday from Messrs Galban, Rio & Co, agents and depositaries of the American manufacturers in this city, I have addressed to the Governor General of the

1/2

Island under to day's date, appeal-
-ing to His Excellency to order
the suspension of the collection
now being attempted by the
Customs Authorities of this City
against Messrs Galban Rio & Co,
for the excess of duties that
would have resulted had they
been appraised under para
-graph 244, instead of 192
of the Tariff ruling in this
Island.

I shall keep the
Department informed of the
progress and issue of this
renewed attempt.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
~~Consul-General~~.

Inclosures:
1- Mess Galban Rio & Co. to Mr Williams May. 15th/85
2- Mr Williams to the Governor General " 16th "

Inclosure Nº 1,
With Dispatch Nº 179,
Habana, May 16th, 1885,
Translation.

Habana, 15 May 1885.

To the Consul General of
the United States of America
Present.

Sir:

The Collector of Customs of this port, informs us under date of 12th instant, that we have to pay into the Treasury, at the earliest possible moment, the amounts pending for difference of import duties upon common wrapping paper coming from the United States, upon which, as we have already stated to you, we have paid the customary duties under paragraph 192.

According

According to this communication, the original of which we have the honor to accompany, herewith, H.E. the Intendant has resolved to maintain his criterion that said papers should be appraised under paragraph 2144, pending Superior instructions.

Inasmuch as this decision prejudices the interests of citizens of your nation, for whom we are here but simple depositaries, we hasten to inform you of the fact in order that, if you should deem it proper you may be enabled to protect them, for, as you are aware this difference once paid, as now claimed, it will be very difficult to obtain the return of the amount, and if ever returned it will only be due to the very active intervention

of

of that Consulate.

We remain,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servants.

Galban Rio y Cª

Copy

Copy.

Habana 15 de Mayo de 1885.

Sr. Consul de los Estados Unidos de America.

Presente.

Muy Sr. nº:

El Sr Administrador de esta Aduana nos comunica, con fha 12 del corte que debemos ingresar en las Cajas del Estado y á la mayor brevedad las cantidades pendientes que resulten, por diferencia de partida del papel ordinario para envolver que procedente de su Nacion manifestamos siguiendo la practica establecida por la partida 192.

Segun esa comunicacion - que original tenemos el honor de acompañar con la presente, Excmo. Sr. Intendente ha resuelto mantener su criterio de que dicho papel debe aforarse por la partida 244 hasta tanto recaiga resolucion

Copy.

Habana 15 de Mayo de 1885.

Sr. Consul de los Estados Unidos de America.

Presente.

Muy Sr. nf:

El Sr Administrador de esta Aduana nos comunica, con fha 12 del cor.te que debemos ingresar en las Cajas del Estado y á la mayor brevedad las cantidades pendientes que resulten, por diferencia de partida del papel ordinario para envolver que procedente de su Nacion manifestamos siguiendo la practica establecida por la partida 192.

Segun esa comunicacion - que original tenemos el honor de acompañar con la presente, Excmo. Sr. Intendente ha resuelto mantener su criterio de que dicho papel debe aforarse por la partida 244 hasta tanto recaiga resolucion

Superior.

Y como la resolucion que trascribe ese oficio lastima los intereses de súbditos de su Nacion, de quienes somos aquí simples depositarios, nos apresuramos á ponerla en su conocimiento por si estima conveniente tomar medidas que protejan aquellos, pues no sé le ocultará, ni creemos que lo ignore que una vez satisfecha la diferencia que hoy se nos reclama, difícil será recobrarla y si esto se consigne no será sin que ese Consulado tome una parte muy activa para obtener su devolucion.

Somos de Ud., con la mayor consideracion atte S.S.

Q.S.M.B.

(signed) Galban Rio & Co

Inclosure No. 2
With Dispatch No. 179.
Habana, May 16th 1885.
Translation.

Consulate General of the
United States of America
Habana, May 16th 1885.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General,
of this Island.
&c &c &c

Excellency:

Referring to the communication, which by special instruction of my Government, I had the honor of addressing Your Excellency, under date of 17th of April ultimo against the unreasonable pretension of the customs authorities of this port in the collection of import duties upon

American straw wrapping papers under paragraph 244 of the Tariff in lieu of under that of 192, I have now the honor again to call Y.E.'s attention to this subject, in consequence of a letter received by Messrs Galban Rio & Co, agents at this place for the American manufacturers and for whom, as they assure me, they are the simple depositaries, wherein they inform me that besides the duties which they have already paid, as appraised under paragraph 192 upon all the paper imported up to this date, the Customs authorities now exact of them the difference between the amount paid and what the paper should have paid had it been appraised under paragraph 244.

Therefore

Therefore, in consequence of the instructions I have received from my Government in this connexion, and in accord=ance with my communication aforesaid of 17th ultimo, I am again constrained to appeal to Y.E., asking that you be pleased to order a suspension of the collection of this differ=ence, pending the definite settlement of this question, by the Government of Spain; after hearing the represent=ations of my Government.

As a record of this transaction and for the information of Y.E., I beg to state that by today's mail I transmit a copy and translation of this communic=ation to the Honorable, The Secretary of State, of the United States.

I

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
Y. E's Obedient Servant.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Copy.— Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos de América,
Habana, Mayo 16. de 1885.

Exmo Señor Gobernador General
de esta Isla

&c &c &c.

Excelencia:

Refiriéndome á la comuni
cacion, que por instruccion expresa de
mi Gobierno tuve el honor de dirijirle
en 17. del ppdo, en contra de la infun=
dada pretension de la Aduana de esta
capital, de cobrar los derechos de impor=
tacion sobre el papel americano de es=
traza para envolver por la partida
244 del Arancel, en lugar de efectuarlo
por la partida 192 del mismo, tengo
ahora que volver á llamar la atencion
de V.E. hacia el mismo asunto, á conse
cuencia de una carta recibida hoy
de los Sres Galban Rio y Ca. agentes
en ésta de los fabricantes americanos,
y de quienes son ellos, segun aseguran,
simples depositarios, en la que me avisan

que ademas de los derechos que tienen paga
dos ya por el aforo hecho segun partida
192 sobre todo el papel importado has=
ta la fecha, la Aduana les exije ahora la
diferencia entre lo pagado y lo que debieran
pagar si el aforo se hubiese hecho por la
partida 244.

Por lo tanto, en consecuencia de
las instrucciones que de mi Gobierno tengo
sobre el particular, y de acuerdo con mi
citada comunicacion de 17 del ppdo, me veo
en la necesidad de apelar de nuevo á V.E.
pidiendo que se sirva mandar suspender
el cobro de esta diferencia, interin la cuestion
no sea resuelta definitivamente por el Gobier=
no de España despues de oidas las represen
taciones de mi Gobierno.

Para la constancia en este asun=
to y conocimiento de V.E., debo manifestarle
que por correo de hoy remito al Honorable,
el Secretario de Estado de mi Gobierno, copia
y traduccion de esta comunicacion.

Tengo el honor de repe=
tirme, muy respetuosamente de V.E,
Atento y Seguro Servidor.

G. B. S. M.

(signed) Ramon. O. Williams.

Consul General.

007

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
This seems to end it.
File.
MAY 25 1885

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 22 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 180. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, May 16th, 1885

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Fine on the American
schooner "James E. Woodhouse"
at Nuevitas.

No 480. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, May 16th, 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In reply to your instruct-
-ion No 58, of 21st ultimo, I beg
to say that the Consular Agent
of the United States, at Nuevitas,
on presenting the affairs of
the American schooner
"James E. Woodhouse", to
this Consulate General,
omitted to state the import-
-ant fact that in the freight
engagement for this vessel

the consignee, a Spanish merchant in Nuevitas, not only obligated himself to pay the freight, but assumed as an accompanying condition to pay all "Fines, if any, on account of errors in weight, or value of contents." In consequence, he gave bond for the fine of $400., that resulted, and afterwards paid it to the Custom House, in conformity with the Bill of Lading.

Had the U.S. Consular Agent at Nuevitas, informed me at first of this obligation on the part of the consignee, I would not have brought

the

the case before the attention of the Department: because there would appear to have been no more necessity of its interention in this matter, than there would have been in regard to any of the other conditions of the Bill of Lading.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Ky clerk



Rec'd June 5 '85

No. 181. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 21st, 1885.

To Berne 8 Jun

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Case of Mr Cirilo Pouble.

One enclosure.

No. 181. U.S. Consulate General;
Havana, May 21st, 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State;
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 171, dated the 9th: instant, enclosing a copy of the com=munication of the Governor General of 4th inst: reciting charges against Mr Cirilo Pouble, I now beg to forward, for the information of the Department, the copy, verbatim, of a letter, received yesterday, from the latter,

in which he expressly denies that any papers of a seditious or revolutionary character were found upon his person or in his baggage, when taken under arrest by the police of this city.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O Williams

Consul General.

Enclosure,

1 - Mr Poole to Mr Williams

May 17th 1885.

Inclosure Nº 1,
With Dispatch Nº 181,
Habana, May 21st 1885.
Copy.

Principe Castle May 14th 1885.

Wm Ramon O. Williams.
United States Consul General.

Sir:

I am very much surprised to know that the Fiscal of the Audiencia has informed against the demand for my release and the separation of my case from all others, presented long ago by my lawyer to that Superior Court, on the ground that they were found in my possession important documents, printed proclamations and a General Revolutionary Agents

Dispatch.

This fact, Sir, is absol=
=utely false. Nothing, nothing
at all of that kind has been
found, neither in my person
nor in my baggage and
it cannot appear otherwise
in the process.

I call your
attention to this point and
beg you to be careful, as I
think it is very important
for me.

I must tell you,
that three or four months
after my detention, Judge
Godoy show me four or five
documents, partially printed
and partially filled with
different forms (handwritings) of letter.
They were valueless, directed
to nobody, without seals. In
all appeared my name,
but I was not told whom
they were occupied to.* Of

* probably "de quien eran ocupados", in whose possession they were found. - ead]

these the Judge asked my recognition and I answer negatively.

I suppose the Fiscal has made a mistake that can have bad consequences for me.

I know, Sir, how kind you are and the great interest you have taken in my case, thus I hope you will excuse me for my troubling you so often and profit this opportunity to assure you of my gratitude and very sincere affection

With the duly respect I am always, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

(signed) Cirilo Pouble.

See letter to A.G. Smart June 13-85.

St. Clair

No. 182. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 21st, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 27 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Excessive import duties on
American yellow straw
wrapping paper.

One enclosure.

No. 182. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, May 21st 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch: No. 179, of 16th inst: relating to the attempt of the customs authorities of this City to collect excessive and undue import duties on american yellow straw wrapping paper, I now have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Department, the translation and copy of a communication dated the 16th instant, received in reply to my note of the 17th of April, ult°. 1.

The Department will notice the ambiguity

of the language of this communication of the Governor General, which leaves me in doubt as to the real meaning.

As I shall go to the Palace to-morrow on other business, being prevented to-day by its being United States steamer day, I will, then, try to obtain from the Secretary, a plain exposition of its meaning.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul-General.

Enclosure:
1. – The Governor General to Mr Williams, May 16th 1885.

Inclosure N°1,
With Dispatch n° 182,
Habana, May 21st 1885.
Translation

General Government
of the Island of Cuba:
Secretary's Office.
Political Bureau
General Affairs.

Under date of 12th inst: the Intendancy General of Finance reports to His Excellency the Governor General, as follows:

"Excellency:

In compliance with the instructions contained in Your Excellency's respected communication of 20th of April ultimo, enclosing the official letter addressed to your Authority, by the Consul General of the United States of America, &c.

protesting against the duty which the Custom House of this port attempts to collect upon yellow wrapping paper, manufactured in the United States, and from thence shipped hither, in order that after reporting upon the arguments contained in the said letter, it be returned; I have the honor to inform Y.E. that a report being now in course of preparation and which is to be submitted to the Government of H. M., in regard to the opinion of this Intendancy, that American wrapping paper, from the United States, shall be appraised under paragraph 244 of the Tariff, -for final decision as to how this, or other paper of a like class is to be appraised; it would seem proper to leave this reclamation pending, until

the said superior decision is received.

"Which I have the honor to communicate to Y.E., returning, herewith, the letter of the Consul General of the United States."

By order of H.E, I have the honor to transcribe the foregoing for your information, and in reply to your note of 17th of April ultimo.

God guard you many years.
Habana, 16th May, 1885.

Francisco Cassá

To the Consul General of the United States of America.

Copy.

Gobierno General de la
Isla de Cuba.
—
Secretaria
—
Seccion de Politica
Asuntos Generales.
—

Por la Intendencia
Gral de Hacienda con fecha
12 del actual se dice al
Exmo Señor Gobernador
General lo siguiente:

"E. Sr: En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por V.E. en su respetable comunicacion de 20 de Abril ultimo, incluyendo la carta oficial que eleva á su Autoridad

el

el Sr. Consul Grāl de los
Estados Unidos de America
protestando contra el derecho
que se intenta cobrar por
la Aduana de este Puerto
al papel de estraza fabri-
=cado y embarcado en los
Estados Unidos para que
por esta Yntendencia se
informe, con devolucion
de dicha carta, sobre los
estremos que abraza; tengo
el honor de manifestar
á V.E que estando en
tramitacion un expediente
para dar cuenta al
Gobierno de S. M; del
acuerdo de esta Yntenden
=cia para que se afore

por la partida 244 el papel Americano de los Estados Unidos, y que en definitivo se resuelva á que partida debe ajustarse ese papel y sus análogos, procede dejar en suspenso esta reclamacion, hasta que recaiga la resolucion superior.

"Lo que tengo el "honor de manifestar á V.E. con devolucion de la citada carta del Sr Consul de los Estados Unidos."

Lo que de orden de S.E. tengo el honor de trascribir á V.S. para su conocimiento y como

contestacion á su escrito
de 17 de Abril ppdo.

Dios gue á V.S. mn años.

Habana, 16 de Mayo 1885

(signed) Franco Cassá.

Sr: Consul General de los
Estados Unidos de America.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 27 1885
RECEIVED

Mr. Hall
Emmett
5/5

No. 183. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, May 21st 1885.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack.
Copy to Mr. Foster referring to previous note. W.J. 28 May 85 No 343
MAY 29 1885

C To Madrid 6 June
17 "

Wm Williams, to the
Department of State.

PRINTED
FOREIGN RELATIONS
1885

Fine on the American Bark-
=entine "Charles L. Pearson",
by the Customs authorities
of Cienfuegos, to be referred
to Madrid by the Intendant
General of Finance of Cuba.

Four enclosures.

No. 183. — U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, May 21st 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch 174, dated the 13th instant, in relation to the fine of $500.- imposed by the Collector of Customs at Cienfuegos on the Captain of the American Barkentine "Charles L. Pearson", for not having had the manifest of his vessel visaed, in the absence of an appointed Spanish Consul, by the local authorities of Sunderland, England, — the port of departure, I now beg to enclose for the Department's information copy and translation of the Intendant General of Finance's

1/ communication, dated the 13th
instant, received on the 18th inst:,
in reply to my note to him
of the 11th inst: by which, you
will please observe, that he
accepts my proposition for
the Captain to deposit the
money with our Consul at
Cienfuegos, who, in consequence,
will give the bond to the
Collector, pending the settlement
of the dispute by our Minister
with the Government, at Madrid.

Copy of my reply to this
2/ communication, dated the 19th
inst: you will also please
find, herewith.

Accordingly, I have
instructed the Consul of the
3/ United States at Cienfuegos,
Mr William P. Pierce, to give
the Consular bond, and to
remit the amount, for custody,
in an approved sight draft,
to the order of the Honorable,

the

the Secretary of State, at
Washington.

I enclose a corrected copy of my despatch No. 174, herein referred to, which I beg you to have the goodness to order to be substituted for the one previously forwarded. 4.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul-General.

Enclosures:
1- The Intendant General of Finance to Mr Williams, May 13th, 1885.
2- Copy and translation of Mr Williams' reply, thereto; May 19th, 1885.
3. Mr Williams to Mr Pierce, May 18th/85.
4. Corrected copy of Mr Williams' dispatch No 174 - dated. May 13th/85

Enclosure No. 1,
With Dispatch No. 183,
Havana, May 21st 1885.
Translation.

PRINTED
1885

Intendancy General
of Finance of the Island
of Cuba.

In reply to the attent=
=ive communication you have
addressed me under date of
17th April ultimo, in relation
to the fine, imposed by the
Custom House of Cienfuegos,
on the American Bark
Charles L. Pearson", for not
having her manifest visaed
and asking this Intendancy

to declare the said penalty to be unwarranted, I have the honor to inform you that it is impossible for me to accede to your petition, inasmuch as the said fine has been applied in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, Article 121, of the ruling Customs Ordinances; but, in view of the desire expressed in your note of the 11th inst, orders will be given to the Custom House at Cienfuegos to admit the bond, as you propose, and in due course the proceedings in this case will be transmitted to A. M's Government for decision;

thus, complying with the wishes expressed in your note aforesaid.

God guard you many years,
Harana, May 13th, 1885.
Lucas Garcia Ruiz.

To the Consul General of the United States of America.

Inclosure N°2,
With Dispatch N°. 183,
Havana, May 21st 1885.

PRINTED
1885

Consulate General of the United States of America.
Havana, May 19th 1885

To His Excellency,
The Intendant General
of this Island,
&c &c &c.

Excellency:

In acknowledging receipt of, and replying to your polite communication of the 13th instant, received yesterday, I can but express to Y.E. my satisfaction and appreciation for the conciliatory manner in which the General Government of the Island has proceeded towards bringing

about an equitable settlement of the affair, arising from the fine of $500. imposed by the Collector of Customs of Cienfuegos upon the american bark "Charles L. Pearson", for not having had her manifest visaed by the local authorities of Sunderland, England.

For Y.E.'s information I beg to state that under yesterday's date, I have instructed the Consul of the United States at Cienfuegos, to the end that after the Captain shall have deposited the amount referred to with him he give his bond, and remit the money for custody to the Honorable, The Secretary of State, at Washington — until the receipt of the

final decision of the Supreme Government of Spain, after hearing the representations of our Minister at Madrid.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Y.E.'s Obedient Servant.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

RECEIVED
1885

b/sy—

Intendencia General
de Hacienda
de la Isla de Cuba

En contestacion al Sr
atento oficio que con fecha 17
de Abril ultimo se sirvió
V.S. dirijirme referente á la
multa impuesta por la
Aduana de Cienfuegos á la
Barca americana "Charles
L. Pearson", por no traer
visado su manifiesto y
solicitando que por esta
Intendencia se declare
sin lugar dicha penalidad;
tengo el honor de manifestar
á V.S.a que no me es posible

accedeer á su solicitud, toda
vez que la espresada
multa está aplicada
con arreglo á lo que
previene el parrafo 1°
del Artº 121 de las
Ordenanzas de Aduanas
vigentes; pero en vista de
lo que en su escrito de 11
del corriente solicita he
de manifestarle que se
darán las oportunas ordenes
á la Aduana de Cienfuegos
para que admita la fianza
propuesta por V., y en
su oportunidad se elevará
copia del expediente al
Gobierno de S. M. obsequiando
asi lo que manifiesta en su

ya

citado escrito.

Dios guarde á V. m. a. años.

Habana 13 Mayo 1885.

(signed) Lucas García Ruiz.

Inclosure No. 3,
With Dispatch No. 183,
Havana May 21st 1885.
Copy.

PRINTED
1885

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 18th, 1885.

William P. Pierce, Esquire,
U.S. Consul,
Cienfuegos.

Sir:

I beg to transmit, herewith, the copy of a communication dated the 13th instant, and received today, from H.E. the Intendant General of

Finance, by which you will please observe that he would issue orders to the Collector of Customs at your port, to receive your Consular bond to respond for the fine on the "Charles L. Pearson", upon the deposit by the master with you of the $500., till the matter shall have been settled in Madrid.

Upon the receipt from the Master of the $500,- in Spanish gold, and after giving your United States Consular bond to the Collector of the port, in the terms accepted by

by H.E. the Intendant General, you will please remit the amount for custody, in an approved sight draft, with explan=atory despatch, to the Honorable, the Secretary of State, of the United States at Washington.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

(signed) Ramon O Williams.

Consul General.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No. + file -
MAY 29 1885

File

Dft Claire

No. 184. U.S. Consulate General
Habana, May 21st 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 27 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Reporting the embargo of the furniture of the British Consulate General, at Habana, by order of the Treasury Department of Cuba.

One enclosure

No 184. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 21st 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

For the information of the Department, and for the importance of the incident therein related, I beg to enclose copy of a private letter dated the 17th instant, which I received on the 18th from Mr. A de C. Crowe, H.B.M. Consul General, at this place, narrating the fact of the entrance into the British Consulate General, last Saturday, of three officials of the Spanish Government, one with revolver at his side, who by order of the Intendant General, embargoed the

1.

furniture of the Consulate General, and, in addition, sealed up, with the seal of the Spanish Government, an iron safe containing funds, the cypher code, and other properties of the British Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O'Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure.
1- Mr Crowe, to Mr Williams,
May 17th 1885.

Inclosure N°1,
With Despatch N° 184,
Havana, May 21st, 1885.
Copy.

British Consulate General,
Havana, May 14th, 1885.

My dear Mr Williams:

You will, I fancy, be surprised to hear that on Saturday, by order of the Intendente de la Hacienda, the furniture of my Consulate General was embargoed, and on my refusing to deliver up the key of the iron safe containing Government funds, private documents and valuable matter, the safe was sealed up officially. Three worthies, including

one in uniform, with revolver at his side, spent two hours in possession, making their inventory, and expediente.

I mention this fact, that you may be under no illusion as to the possession by the Consul General of any privilege or immunity from insult or seizure. From the manner in which I have been treated we have no better "status" than any ordinary Cuban.

I could not cable in cypher to London on Saturday, as my cable code was in the safe!

I have not yet been able to make up my mind what steps to take. The matter is a very serious one, quite irrespective of the cause which led up to it.

Yours

Yours faithfully,

(signed) A de C. Crowe

Telegram - Cipher.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25, 1885
RECEIVED

Havana, May 23. 1885.

Secretary of State
Washington.

Owing to the landing of a hostile expedition in eastern Cuba. Governor General has proclaimed Jurisdiction Santiago de Cuba in a State of Siege.

Williams,
Consul General.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by no. & file.
MAY 29 1885

Orli

See letter to A. Stuart June 13 '85.

D'H Clair

No. 185. U.S. Consulate General;
Havana, May 23, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 29 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State

Excessive duties on American yellow straw wrapping paper.

No. 185. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, May 23d 1885

The Honorable,
James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch No 182 of the 21st inst: I beg to inform you, that I called yesterday on the Political Secretary of the General Government of the Island, to obtain from him, the exact meaning of his communication of the 16th instant, in relation to the attempt of the Customs authorities to collect from the importers of American yellow straw wrapping paper, the difference of duties resulting from the appraisement under

paragraph 244 instead of
under that of 192 of the tariff
In answer, the Secretary
informed me, that his note
meant to say, that it was the
intention of the Government
to collect the excess, it now
claims, from the importers.
I then politely informed him
that I would be compelled
to send to the Governor General
a protest against the measure,
expressing my regret, at the
same time, that the Governor
General had not been pleased
to order a suspension of the
collection till the Home
Government had reached a
decision in the matter. At
this point, the Secretary
volunteered to say that he
would again present my
proposition before His
Excellency, and would inform
me officially of the result.

I

I have the honor to be, Sir
Very respectfully.
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

N.

File

Dept. Claims
Mr. Barrett

No 186. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, May 28th 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 29 1885
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by tel. & file.
MAY 29 1885

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Reporting a revolutionary movement in Cuba.

One enclosure.

No 186. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 23d 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my cable dispatch of this date, notifying the Department of the landing of a band of insurgents, and the proclamation by the Governor General of the Island, declaring the district of Santiago de Cuba, in a state of siege, I have now the honor to transmit, herewith, a copy and translation of the document referred to.

I am, Sir,

Very

Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures
1/2 Copy and translation of
a proclamation of the
Governor General of Cuba,
Harana May 22d 1885.

BANDO.

D. RAMON FAJARDO E IZQUIERDO

GOBERNADOR GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA, CAPITAN GENERAL Y GENERAL EN JEFE DE SU EJÉRCITO, &., &.

Otra vez más, y cuando la confianza empezaba á renacer en el país, los enemigos de la tranquilidad de la Isla intentan resucitar una lucha imposible.

Un grupo de aventureros ha desembarcado en las costas de Cuba.

Decidido á devolver en brevísimo plazo, á este territorio de mi mando, la seguridad tan necesaria para el pacífico desenvolvimiento de su riqueza: haciendo uso de las atribuciones que me están conferidas: contando con la enérgica cooperación del Ejército, de la Marina, de los Voluntarios, Bomberos y de todo el país honrado, y respondiendo con todo el vigor de mi deber y de la Autoridad que ejerzo, al reto que se lanza al orden, á la propiedad, á la industria, á la patria; á todo lo que me incumbe levantar y sostener,

ORDENO Y MANDO:

Artículo 1º Desde la publicación de este bando queda declarado en ESTADO DE SITIO todo el territorio de la Provincia de Santiago de Cuba.

Art. 2º Los reos de los delitos de rebelión ó sedición y sus anexos, así como los ladrones en cuadrilla, serán juzgados por los Tribunales Militares con arreglo á la Ley de 17 de Abril de 1821.

Art. 3º Los cómplices, encubridores, y los que teniendo noticia de la situación de los rebeldes, no lo participaren inmediatamente á la Autoridad ó fuerza más próxima, serán considerados y juzgados como sediciosos.

Art. 4º Las autoridades civiles y judiciales de dicha Provincia continuarán en el ejercicio de sus respectivas funciones, en cuanto no se opongan á lo prescrito en este bando, reservándome no obstante la facultad de atraer á mi conocimiento, y fallo del Consejo de Guerra, los asuntos criminales en que considere conveniente entender.

Art. 5.º Los rebeldes que verificaren su sumisión á las Autoridades legítimamente constituidas, quedarán exentos de toda pena, siempre que lo hagan en el plazo de ocho días, á contar desde la publicación de este bando en las cabeceras de los Distritos municipales, á excepción de los promovedores y principales fautores.

Habana 22 de Mayo de 1885.

RAMON FAJARDO.

Enclosure Nº 1,
With Despatch Nº 186,
Habana, May 23. 1885.
Translation.

Proclamation.

I, Don Ramon Fajardo é Izquierdo, Governor General of the Island of Cuba, Captain General, and General-in-Chief of its Army, &c= &c=

Once more, and when confidence was commencing to reign in the country, do the enemies of the tranquility of the Island, attempt to resuscitate an impossible struggle.

A group of adventurers has disembarked in the coast of Cuba.

Decided

Decided, to return within a short time, to this territory under my command, the security so necessary for the peaceful development of its riches; therefore, in exercise of the attributes that are conferred upon me; counting upon the energetic cooperation of the Army, the Navy, the Volunteers, the firemen, and all the honest people of the country; and responding with all the rigor of my duty and of the authority that I exercise, to the challenge that is thrown down to order, to property, to industry, to the Nation; all which it is incumbent upon me to hold up and sustain:

I order and command:

Article 1.

Article 1.st From the publication of this proclamation, all the territory of the District and Pronince of Santiago de Cuba is declared under martial law.

Article 2.d: Offenders of the crime of rebellion or sedition, and those allied, such as robbers, in bands, will be judged by the Military Courts according to the law of the 17.th of April, 1821.

Article 3.d: Their accomplices, concealers, and those having information of the whereabouts of the rebels, and do not communicate the same immediately to the authority or nearest military force, will be judged as seditious.

Article 4: The civil and judicial authorities of said Province will continue in the exercise of their respective functions, in every thing not opposed to the prescriptions of this proclamation, reserving to myself, notwithstanding, the right to bring to my knowledge; and to decision by Court-Martial, the criminal affairs in which I may consider it convenient to intervene.

Article 5.th The rebels who may verify their submission to the legitimately constituted Authorities, will be exempted from all punishement, — provided, always, that they do so within the term of eight days, counting from the publication of this — proclamation, in the country

seats

seats of the Municipal
Districts excepting the
promoters and principal
chiefs.

Habana, 22 of May, 1885.

Ramon Fajardo.

Ackd June 6. 85
Dft Clair

No. 187. U.S. Consulate General
Habana, May 23rd 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 29 1885
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack as directed
MAY 29 1885

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Reporting the collection of excessive fumigation fees on the American steamer "J. J. Cochrane by the Board of Health of Habana.

One inclosure.

No. 187. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, May 23, 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

At the request of Mr John J. Philbrick, a highly respectable merchant of Key West, and part owner of the American steamer "J. J. Cochrane" of Tampa, Florida, I addressed the Governor General under yesterday's date, an official communication, asking for the exemption of fumigation fees at this port on said steamer, a translated copy of which I have now the honor to enclose.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1,
With Despatch No 187,
Habana, May 23, 1885.
Translation.

Consulate General of the
United States of America.
Habana, May 22 1885

To His Excellency,
The Governor General,
of this Island.
&c &c &c.

Excellency:

At the instance of the owners, I have the honor to present to Y.E.'s attention, the present memorial with the object of manifesting to you, that within the last month they have commenced to employ in the public service their small American Steamer

"J. J. Cochrane", which to this end,
now makes two round trips —
each week between the ports
of Havana and Key West: that
this service is now being per-
=formed with all regularity,
according to their established
schedule. In consequence,
and by means of the connect-
=ion that this steamer makes
in the last mentioned port,
with the United States mail
steamer carrying the corres-
=pondence between it and the
port of Tampa the important
desideratum is obtained of
maintaining open, the
postal communication —
between Havana, the United
States, and Europe, during
the summer months, when in
previous years it was always
closed in consequence of the
quarantine that in the —
Southern ports of the United

States is imposed at that time on all vessels arriving from the West Indies, — with the additional advantage of keeping open, also, the trade between Habana and Key West; during the same period of the year; but, in order to be able to sustain the enterprise, the owners are obliged to practice all manner of savings in their disburse-ments, and finding that the local Board of Health of Habana charges the steamer $12.50 gold each trip that it makes to this port for a service entirely useless, such as is the fumigation of the steamer here, since this is done by order, and at the expense of the City Council of Key West every time that it arrives there from Habana: — further it is apparent to every

one that the introduction of the Black Vomit into Havana from Key West cannot reasonably be apprehended, the said owners believe that the repetition of the operation in this port is not necessary.

Therefore, and in view of the special and efficacious service performed by this steamer, and in fulfilment of their request, I most respectfully ask Y.E. to be pleased to order that hereafter the said American steamer "T.J. Cochrane", be exempted from the payment of said charge of $12.50 for fumigation.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
Y.E.'s Obedient Servant
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

Dreary -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 2 1885
RECEIVED.

Copy to Govt June 5 - 85

Dft Clair

No. 188. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, May 25th 1885.

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Reporting the loss of the American schooner "Emma H. Drummond" of Bangor Maine, near Nuevitas, Cuba.

No 188. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 25th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have received an official communication dated the 23d instant from His Excellency, General Don Francisco Montojo, the admiral of this station, informing me of the wreck of the American schooner "Emma H. Drummond" of Bangor, Maine, Captain Higgins, in ballast, ~~...~~ bound from New York to Nuevitas, which took place upon the reefs in three feet of water, about two cables length to the leeward

of Matanzillos. There was no loss of life.

The Spanish Gunboat "Gaceta" went under steam to render assistance to the schooner and to those on board, as soon as her Commander learned of the disaster.

The U.S. Consular Agent reports the "Drummond" as totally lost.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 2 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 189. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, May 26th, 1885.

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State

Acknowledging the receipt of instructions Nos: 65 to 69, inclus-ive, and of Circulars of April 9th and 21st ultimo.

No. 189. U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, May 26th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Departments instructions, numbers 65, 66, 67, 68 and 69, respectively dated the 8th, 12th, 12th, 14th and 19th instant with enclosures, and of Circulars dated the 9th and 21st of April ultimo, all of which have my most careful attention.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
James O. Williams
Consul General.

Dft Clair

No 190. U.S. Consulate General.
Harana, May 28th, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 2 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State

Wreck of the American schooner
"Emma H. Drummond".

One enclosure.

No. 190. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, May 28th 1885.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 188, of 25th instant, in which I reported the loss of the American schooner "Emma H. Drummond", I have now the honor to enclose, for the information of the Department, the copy of a letter that I have received from Mr. Sanchez Adan, U.S. Consular Agent at Nuevitas regarding the disposal of the crew of said vessel.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Inclosure No 1,
With Despatch No 190,
Havana, May 28th, 1885.
Copy.

Consular Agency of the United States,
Nuevitas, May 28th, 1885.

Ramon O. Williams, Esquire,
Consul General of the United States of America.
Havana.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letters dated the 12th instant contents of which have received my best attention.

On the 21st instant the signal station at this port made signals to the effect that a foreign vessel was ashore on Matermillo reefs.

The Captain of the Port

sent a boat to assist her.
Next day the 22nd the Gunboat
returned bringing the mate
of the American Schr: "E.H.
Drummond," which proved
to be the stranded vessel.
Said mate brought a letter
from Captain Heggins asking
for a wrecker to strip the
vessel, as there was no possibil=
=ity of saving the vessel. —
I sent him a schooner with
men enough for that purpose
and have not heard anything
more direct from them,
but vessels coming in report
that they are taking down
the rigging etc.

As at present
there are no American vessels
in port I will forward to
Havana at your disposal,
the crew of the "Drummond",
as soon as landed unless
otherwise instructed by you.

I

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

(signed) Joaquin Sanchez Adan

N.

Ask &
June 30 '85.

Dft clair

Separate and Confidential.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1885
RECEIVED

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ask.
Amend Conf. Desp. of May 7, in
redink, as requested.
JUN 5 1885

U.S. Consulate General

Havana, May 29th 1885.

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Asking for the amendment of
despatch dated May 7th 1885.
8th

Separate and confidential.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, May 29th, 1885.

The
Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Due to the constant interruptions in this office, I find that in writing my Separate and Confidential despatch to the Department, dated the 7th instant, on page 29, line 18th, and between the paragraph ending with the words "Mexican built

ship/sing" — and that commen-
-cing with — "This arrange-
-ment" — the following para-
-graph has been omitted;
viz,

"A Treaty, too, —
negotiated upon similar
terms with Brazil, — one of
the principal furnishers of
coffee and sugar to the —
United States, would also —
facilitate, in competition with
Europe, the export of our
agricultural products and
manufactured goods to
that extensive market, —
reaping, thereby, in a manner
more acceptable to the American
people, all the advantages

sought

sought by the advocates of the unpopular and empiric measure for the granting of subsidies to special lines of American steamers for the keeping open of commercial communication between these two countries."

I have, therefore, respectfully to ask, that my said despatch of the 7th instant, with the knowledge and consent of the Honorable, the Secretary of State, may be amended, by insertion of the above paragraph in the place indicated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams
Consul-General.

N.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack by No. & file.
JUN 5 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1885
RECEIVED.

File

Mr Blair

No. 191. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, May 30th. 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Landing of Cuban insurg-
-ents near Baracoa, Cuba.

One enclosure.

No. 91. U.S. Consulate General,

Habana, May 30th, 1885.

The

Honorable James D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,

D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 86, of the 23rd instant, in which I reported the landing of a band of insurgents on the coast of this island, near Baracoa, I have now the honor to enclose, for the information of the Department, a slip and translation of an article published in the "Diario de la Marina", of this city, under

yesterday's date, on the subject referred to.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Pamm D. Williams

Consul General

Enclosure

1 - As stated

Inclosure N°. 1,
With Dispatch N° 191,
Havana, May 30th 1885.

From the "Diario de la Marina"
of Havana, May 29th, 1885.

La partida de Limbano Sánchez.

Las noticias oficiales recibidas de Santiago de Cuba acusan tranquilidad en la zona poblada de Baracoa y el resto de la provincia.

Las columnas que persiguen á Limbano Sánchez hallan dificultad en sus operaciones por la crecida de los rios. Se trata de limitar la zona de accion, ocupando los pasos principales.

El desembarco tuvo efecto en la playa de Obando, llamando la atencion por la Caleta. Limbano Sánchez, que anticipó la expedicion por disidencia con los otros jefes insurrectos, y que sólo trae como máximun de 12 á 18 hombres, los abandonó, para intentar levantar gente con sus relaciones; no habiéndolo conseguido, por no responder el país, volvió á reunirse con sus compañeros, y entónces fué batido por la fuerza de Junco: se supone que su partida se ha dispersado, puesto que no ha vuelto á verse ningun grupo reunido.

Su plan, del que se tiene conocimiento, ha sido descubierto y prevenido por la autoridad Militar de Cuba, y es de esperar que, suelto ó nó, caiga en poder de la fuerza que le persigue.

A continuacion publicamos el primer Bando del General Moltó y la proclama que ha dirigido á los habitantes de la provincia:

BANDO.

DON ANTONIO MOLTÓ Y DIAZ-BERRIO, Mariscal de Campo de los Ejércitos Nacionales y Comandante General de la provincia de Santiago de Cuba:

HAGO SABER:

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General en telegrama de esta fecha me dice lo que sigue:

"Excmo. Sr.:—Queda declarada la Provincia de Santiago de Cuba en estado de sitio. Los rebeldes serán juzgados por la Ley de 17 de abril de 1821. Concedo ocho dias para indulto exceptuando cabecillas y autores principales.—*Fajardo.*

Y para que lo ordenado en este Bando tenga cumplida observancia y llegue á conocimiento de todos los habitantes de esta Provincia, insértese en los periódicos, publíquese en la forma acostumbrada y circúlese con rapidez por toda ella.

Cuba 23 de mayo de 1885.—*Antonio Moltó.*

HABITANTES DE LA PROVINCIA DE CUBA.

Un corto número de ilusos capitaneados por uno de los incorregibles enemigos de la prosperidad de este territorio, ha desembarcado en las costas de Baracoa. Atacado á los pocos momentos por fuerza del Ejército y beneméritos voluntarios, fué puesto en precipitada fuga, perdiendo armas, municiones y documentos. Numerosas fuerzas lo persiguen sin descanso y espero que en un corto tiempo, no quedará uno solo sin caer en su poder.

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General de la Isla, decidido á mantener el órden y confianza en la cordura de los habitantes, ha creido conveniente declarar esta Provincia en Estado de Sitio, medida que sólo tiene por objeto hacer más [illegible] rápida, la represion de los pocos que intentan perturbar la tranquilidad pública. Confiado como estoy en la sensatez y buen espíritu de los habitantes de esta Provincia, espero no tendré necesidad de hacer uso de las facultades discrecionales que el Estado de Sitio me confiere y exhorto á todos á que continúen en sus ocupaciones y trabajos ordinarios y en las faenas de la zafra, en la seguridad de que la propiedad y las personas disfrutarán de toda la proteccion y respeto que las Leyes conceden al hombre pacífico y honrado.

HABITANTES DE LA PROVINCIA: Vuestros intereses, vuestra lealtad y vuestro patriotismo, son para mí garantías suficientes de que reprobaréis enérgicamente tan criminales como ineficaces movimientos y que con vuestra actitud pacífica, contribuiréis á sostener inalterable el órden público, que es garantía de vuestras familias, personas é intereses.

Santiago de Cuba, 23 de mayo de 1885.—El Gobernador Comandante General,

Antonio Moltó.

Translation.

Translation:

Limbano Sánchez's expedition.

Official intelligence received from Santiago de Cuba, reports the inhabited zone of Baracoa as quiet, as also the remainder of the province.

The forces now in pursuit of Limbano Sánchez meet with difficulties in their operations owing to freshets of the rivers. It is being endeavored to limit the zone of their action to the occupation of the principal passes.

Their landing was effected on the beach called Obando, commonly known as "La Caleta". Limbano Sánchez, who landed before the rest,

composing the expedition, on account of having quarreled with the other insurgent chiefs, and who was only accompanied by some 12 to 18 men, whom he abandoned and went to endeavor to raise other men among his acquaintances, but not having been successful and finding public opinion opposed to the movement, he thereupon rejoined his comp.-anions, and was attacked by the force of Junco: it is supposed his band has been dispersed, inasmuch as none of them have since been seen together.

His plan is known, and has been frustrated by the Military authority of Cuba; and it is to be hoped, that whether dispersed or not that they will fall into

the

the hands of the force in pursuit of them.

At foot we publish the first order of General Maltó, and his proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the province of St Jago.

Order.

Don Antonio Maltó y Diaz-Berrio, Field-Marshal of the National Armies and Commandant General of the province of Santiago de Cuba:

Do hereby make known; to wit;

His Excellency, the Governor General by a telegram of this date informs me the following:

"Excellency: The Province

"of Santiago de Cuba, is declared, hereby, in a state of siege.

Rebels will be tried in accordance with the Law of April 17th, 1821. Eight days are granted for appeal to clemency excepting to leaders, and to the principal organizers.

Fajardo."

And, to the end that this Order be duly complied with, and come to the knowledge of all the inhabitants of this Province, I command that it be published in the newspapers, in the customary form, and rapidly circulated throughout the same

Cuba, May 28th, 1885.

Antonio Maltó.

Inhabitants

Inhabitants of the Province of Cuba.

A small band of misled persons, commanded by one of the incorrigible enemies of the prosperity of this territory, has landed near Baracoa, where having shortly after been attacked by forces of the Army and volunteers, they fled hurriedly with loss of arms, ammunition and documents. A number of detachments follow them, and I hope that not one will escape.

His Excellency, the Governor General of the Island, is determined to maintain order and confidence on the part of its inhabitants, and to this end has deemed it convenient to declare this Province in a State of Siege,—

a measure having for its only object the more efficacious and rapid punishment of those who attempt to distirb the public peace. —

Confiding, as I do, in the good sense and spirit of the inhabitants of this Province, I trust I shall not be compelled to exercise the discretional — authority, conferred upon me, in virtue of the State of Siege, and now call upon all to continue their daily labors, with the assurance that their lives and property shall receive all that protection and respect to which all honorable and peaceable men are entitled under the Laws.

Inhabitants of the Province.!

Your interests, loyal- -ty, and patriotism, are to me

sufficient guarantees that you will energetically repel such criminal and fruitless movements, and that by your pacific deportment, you will contribute toward maintaining, unaltered, public order, which is the best guarantee for your families, your lines, and your interests.

Santiago de Cuba, May 28, 1885.

Antonio Maceo.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1885
RECEIVED.

File

No. 192. U.S. Consulate General

Havana, May 30. 1885

Mr. Williams, to the

Department of State.

Reporting the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 70 of 21st instant.

No 192. U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, May 30th, 1885.

The

Honorable James D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,

D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the receipt of your instruction No. 70, of 21st instant, the contents of which are duly noted.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant.

Lemuel D. Williams

Consul General.

N.

Ack & reinformed
Messrs. Salomon & Co
June 13 '85

D'H Blair

No 193. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, June 3rd 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 9 1885
RECEIVED

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack.
Letter to Salomon.
JUN 10 1885

Wm Williams, to the
Department of State.

Complaint of Messrs Gustav Salomon & Brothers, merchants of New York, against excessive taxation on their storehouse at Habana.

One enclosure.

No. 193. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, June 3d, 1885.

The
Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Replying to your instruct=
=ion No. 69 of the 19th ultimo,
encharging me with the invest=
=igation of the complaint preferred
to the Department, under date
of the 13th of same, by Messrs
Gustav Salomon & Brothers of
New York, against the excessive
tax - and accompanying fine
attempted to be collected, by the
authorities of the Island, on
the private storage rooms of
that firm in this City, I have
now the honor to report to the
Department, as follows:

In compliance with

your said instruction, I made a visit on the 27th ult: to the house No. 57 Calzada de Alfonso XII, the place designated. I found the several rooms of the lower story, or the ground floor, occupied by bales of leaf tobacco, which Mr José Gonzalez, who is personally well known to me and whom I found on the premises, informed me belonged to his principals Messrs Gustav Salomon & Co of New York: — There was no counting room or desk, or any thing else to be seen to indicate, that the establishment was being used for anything else than for the temporary storage, and the covering of the bales of tobacco purchased, in this market, by Messrs Gustav Salomon & Bros of New York, preparatory to their shipment to the latter market: I was informed, also, that no re-sales

are

are made from these rooms in the Havana Market, nor are any shipments sent to any other house than that of Messrs Gustav Salamon & Brothers, of New York. Therefore, the operations on these premises, are of such a limited nature, that they can hardly be called, with propriety, such as would constitute an exporting house in the usual sense of that term: In fact, in former years, transactions of this sort were not included in the tax list. In this view, I called last Saturday, the 30th ult.o:, upon the Intendant General of Finance, to ask for a revision of the bill of taxes presented, amounting, together with a fine of $500, to a total of $1162.50 Spanish gold, to which end I notified His Excellency, that I would at once present him

a communication, in which I should also ask for the removal of an embargo which had been placed that same day on 60 Bales of leaf tobacco belonging to Messrs Gustav Salomon & Co, as security for the payment of the said tax. His Excellency, was good enough to order at once the temporary suspension of the effects of the embargo till he should pass upon the petition, which I had inform-ed him I should make.

Accordingly, under date of yesterday, I presented an exposition, and petition upon this subject, the english trans-lation of which is herewith annexed. I shall continue to give the subject close attention, and will report, in course, to the Department.

I am, Sir,

Very

Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant:

James O. Williams
Consul-General.

Enclosure:
1. Mr Williams to the Intendant General of Finance, June 2, 1885.

Inclosure No. 1
With despatch 19
Havana, June 3d 1885.
Translation.

Consulate General of the United States of America.
Havana, June 2nd 1885.

To His Excellency,
The Intendant General
of Finance of this Island,
&c. &c. &c.

Excellency:

In accord with the interview, I had the honor of holding with Y.E. on the 30th ultimo, in consequence of the instruction dated the 19th of the same month received from the Honorable, the Secretary of State of my Government, in which I am charged with the investigation

of the statement made by Messrs Gustav Salomon & Brothers, American merchants of high respectability, established in the city of New York, who in a letter dated the 13th of the said month, complain to the Secretary of State in Washington, against a new and excessive tax, which it is pretended to collect of them here, upon the ground for which up to the present it has not been the custom to pay any tax whatever, and of whose recent imposition and exaction they had been completely ignorant, I have now the honor respectfully to call, Your Excellency's attention to the following statement:

That for a number of years past Messrs Gustav Salomon & Bros of New York, have been engaged in the

business of importing into that market, leaf tobacco from Havana:-

That for less than a years back, and with the object of having a safe place in which to deposit and keep under key the bales of tobacco which they buy and pay for in this market, they determined, for this purpose, to rent the lower part of the house N°57 Calzada de Alfonso XII, previously known as Jesus del Monte—:

That at those ware-rooms, besides storing the tobacco, they also cover the bales, shipping it immediately thence to New York, and that these operations are entrusted to their representative in this city, Mr José Gonzalez:-

That at these ware-rooms there is no sale, whatever, made of the said tobacco; wherefore,

all the operations effected in this place, are exclusively limited to those already mentioned; first to the custody of the tobacco, and second to its preparation for shipment, — operations which cannot with propriety be considered of sufficient character to constitute what may be called an industry, according to the commercial — meaning of that term.

In view of these facts, and in conformity with my instructions, I have now to — appeal to Y.E. against an excessive contribution and the penalty attached, which it is pretended to levy upon the place 57 Calzada del Monte rented by Messrs Salomon & Bros of New York, and further to beg of Y.E. that if, indeed, the simple — operations before mentioned,

<u>are</u>

are to constitute an industry,
and must now pay a tax,
which formerly was not levied
upon such, then in that case,
Y.E will please to order, that
the rate shall be fixed,
according to the article of
the tariff most analogous
to this subject, which is #66,
of the second Tariff for
"Warehouses, for storage of goods
without sale of same", to which
corresponds, in Havana, a tax
of $80 per annum.

Therefore, in compli-
-ance of my instructions referred
to, I have also to beg of Y.E.
to please order, that without
delay, the embargo made
by order of the Chief
Administrator of Finance,
at the place named, on the
30th ultimo, upon some 60
bales of leaf tobacco belonging
to the said Messrs Gustar

Salomon & Brothers of New York, shall be raised, and advise also the said Administrator of the public administration, not again to molest, for this cause, the property of Messrs Salomon & Bros, until Your Excellency shall decide upon this petition,

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
Y.E.'s Obedient Servant.

(signed) Ramon. O. Williams
Consul General

N.

Rec'd June 30, '85

St Clair

No. 194. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 5th, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Trial of Mr. Cirilo Pouble, a citizen of the United States, imprisoned at Havana.

No 194. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 5th, 1885.

The Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to the arrest and detention in one of the forts of this City of the American citizen Mr. Cirilo Pouble, I have now the honor to report to the Depart=
=ment that His Honor, Judge Godoy, who has had the case under investigation, has informed me today, that having finished his part in the formation of the sumario, or preliminary proceedings, he sent it yesterday to the Fiscal, or Prosecuting Attorney, for this officer to found his dictamen, or charge,

following which, it will be
immediately delivered to the
advocate of Pouble for the
preparation of his defense.

I am Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams
Consul-General.

Duke
St Clair

No 195. U.S. Consulate General
Havana June 5th 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Wreck of Am. schr Emma
C. Drummond.
Arrival of her crew from
Nuevitas.

No 195. U. S. Consulate General
Havana June 5th 1885.

Hon: James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatches Nos 188, and 190, of May 25th and 28th, in which I reported to the Department the wreck of the Amr schooner "Emma H Drummond", near Nuevitas on the 21st May, I have now the honor to report that the crew of said vessel has arrived at this port today from Nuevitas, the master remaining behind to settle up the business of the wreck

Having been unable to procure passage for them to New York by the British Steam

"Capulet", to leave tomorrow,
I shall be compelled to keep the
said crew, comprising seven
persons, until the sailing of
the American Stmr "Niagara"
on the 11th instant.

The expense of their transportation from Curaçao, as well as expenses of relief afforded to them there, and in this port, will duly appear in my account current for this quarter.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Pamm O. Williams
Consul General.

N.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ans as directed -
JUN 12 1885

Ans'd June 17 '85.

Lyt Clair

No. 196. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 6th, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1885
RECEIVED.

To mail'd 11 pms

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Excessive import duties on Amer-
=ican yellow straw wrapping
paper, imposed by the Customs
authorities at Havana.

Two enclosures.

No. 196. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, June 6th, 1885.

The Honorable James D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatches number 153, 158, and series, in relation to the imposition, by the Customs authorities of this port, of excessive import duties upon American yellow straw wrapping paper, and in view of their persistent efforts to enforce the collection of the same, at the written request of Messrs Galban, Rio & Co, of

this place, Attorneys of Mr Emilio Puig, a citizen of the United States, and an established merchant of the City of New York, — copy of which is herewith 1./ enclosed, I have thought it my duty, in obedience to the Department's instruction No. 50 of 25th of March ultimo, to address a formal protest to His Excellency the Governor General, under date of 3d instant, 2./ a copy of which is also enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant.

Lansing H. Williams

Consul General.

Enclosures:
2. - As stated.

Inclosure N° 1,
With despatch N°. 196,
Habana, June 6th, 1885,
Translation.

Habana, June 3d, 1885,

The Consul General of the United States.

Habana

Sir:

Referring to the question of american wrapping papers of which you are informed by our previous communications, we have now the honor to transmit, herewith, an official communication which we have received from the Collector of Customs of this port

in which we are threatened that if we do not pay the differences of the duties, for some time under discussion, within three days, the Collector will enforce payment by judicial process.

At this stage, it is materially impossible for us to continue the defense of our constituent, the owner of the said paper, Mr Emilio Puig, a citizen of the United States; therefore, and in virtue of the authority conferred by the accompanying power of attorney upon our directing partner Mr Luis Suarez Galban, we claim your most efficacious intervention, to endeavor to avoid the immense

damages thus done to Mr Puig, if we are compelled to make the payment claimed by the Custom House.

We are, Sir, with great consideration and respect

Your Obedient Servants.

Galban Rio & Co.

Inclosure Nº 2,
With Despatch Nº 196,
Havana, June 6th, 1885.

Protest:

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 3d, 1885.

To His Excellency,
The Governor General,
of this Island.
&c &c &c

Excellency:

Notwithstanding the carefully prepared exposition, which by express instruction of the Honorable,

the Secretary of State of my Government, I addressed Your Excellency on the 17th of April last, against the attempted collection of a discriminating duty by the Customs Authorities on the importation of yellow straw wrapping paper of American manufacture into this Island, I regret to learn that my petition has not been able to merit from Your Excellency the consideration which under like circumstances, is usually accorded.

By an official communication dated the 27th instant, and signed by

Don Joaquin Fernandez,
the Collector of this port, and
addressed to Messrs Galvan,
Rio & Co, attorneys in this city,
of Emilio Puig, Esquire, a
citizen of the United States,
and an established merchant
in New York City, and shipper,
in the present instance, of
the wrapping paper consigned
to Messrs Galvan Rio & Co; I
am informed that these
attorneys, are required, &
under threat of judicial
process, to make payment
within the term of three
days from that date of the
differences between the duties
already paid under paragraph

192 of the Tariff, and those assessable under paragraph 244 of the same Tariff: Wherefore, with reference to my said exposition and petition addressed to Your Excellency on this same subject the 17th of April last past, which together with all my subsequent efforts to this end, having proved ineffectual, and it appearing that there exists a willful determination to disregard appeal on this subject to the Supreme authorities at Madrid, and at the same time to enforce a discrimination against the importation of

American

American wrapping paper,
in its effects, tantamount to
the prohibition of its
importation into this Island,
I, do, hereby, in fulfillment
of instructions from my
Government most respectfully,
but at the same time most
solemnly and energetically
protest against the collection
of said duties, by the said
Collector Don Joaquin Fernandez,
or by his deputies or bailiffs,
protesting once, twice, thrice,
and as many times as may
be necessary thereto, against
the enforcement of said
collection, claiming, for my Government
=more, the right to recover

from the Government of Spain, all damages the said American citizen or other citizens may suffer in their interests by the enforcement of the collection of said duty or duties by any authority or authorities in this Island of Cuba; hereby notifying Your Excellency that by the first mail steamship going to the United States, I shall forward copy of this protest to the Honorable, the Secretary of State of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Very

very respectfully,
Y.E.'s Obedient Servant,

(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

Dispatch

No. 197. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 6th, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1885
RECEIVED

Ans'd June 1885.
To Sagua

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Claim of Mr Pedro Mora y Ledon, a citizen of the United States, to the right to own lighters at the port of Sagua la Grande, under the Spanish flag.

No. 197. U.S. Consulate General,

Havana, June 6th, 1885.

The Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

Complying with your instruction No. 66, dated the 12th ultimo, receipt of which is already acknowledged, and in which I am ordered by the Department to examine into the law and fact governing the case of Mr Pedro Mora y Ledon, a naturalized citizen of the United States, who claims the right, under

Spanish law, to continue to hold, as owner, in his own name, certain lighters employed in the business of his firm at Sagua, I have now the honor to report as follows:

In my search for information and precedents tending to give light and instruction upon this question, I have not been able, thus far, to ascertain of any single case, wherein any foreigner, or foreigners are permitted to own in this Island, with the consent of the authorities, vessels of any description bearing the Spanish flag.

The

The case of Mr Joseph W. Todd, a native born British subject, head of the firm of Messrs Todd, Hidalgo & Co° of this city, agents of the two principal American lines of steamers plying between the United States and Cuba, and the largest sugar exporters in this Island, bears as an important precedent, directly upon this subject.

Mr Todd informs me that all the thirty odd lighters employed by his firm for the lightering of the sugar from the wharves of the ware-houses to the vessels and steamers

which they load in this harbor,
and in discharging the sail vessels
and steamers to their consign-
-ment, consist entirely of his
private property; but that
in consequence of the Spanish
law prohibiting him from
holding them in his own name,
all these lighters are registered
in the name of his partner
in the firm, Don Guillermo
Zaldo, a Spanish subject, who
in turn has mortgaged them to
Mr. Todd.

Another fact in
point, and which would also
appear to throw direct light
upon the subject, is the case

that occurred a few years ago
in the port of Trinidad on the
South side of this Island. —
There was established, there,
a german subject named
Frederick Boschen, who in the
course of time had become the
owner both in his own name,
and that of his wife, a native
of the Island, of several —
lighters all of which he employed
both in discharging and loading
vessels in that harbor. But,
the fact of his holding such
in his own name, without
previous naturalization as a
Spanish subject, having been
denounced to the Superior —
Naval Authorities of the Island,

he was ordered to transfer all the lighters in his name within the term of thirty days to some Spanish subject, and as his wife by law became of the same nationality of her husband, she was likewise ordered to transfer hers in the same manner. In addition a fine of $500.- was imposed upon Mr Boschen for the infraction of the law prohibiting foreigners from holding vessels under the Spanish flag.

It was upon Boschen's appeal, as I learn, that the action of the Naval authorities of Cuba was confirm=ed by the referred to Royal Order

Order of March 12th, 1880, the same one, the issue of which, in his statement dated Sagua, April 25th, 1885 and addressed to Mr Ford, is put in doubt by Mr Mora.

The final result of this contention is as, that Mr Boschen and wife transferred the lighters from their names to that of some Spanish subject, obtaining condonement, by the same Royal Order, for the fine of the five hundred dollars.

As to the law governing the case of Mr Mora, I find on examination that all the citations made by him, as

citations, are correct. But if the law of 22nd November, 1868, allows foreigners to own Spanish vessels, in the same manner as the natives of the Kingdom, still the action of the authorities in the case herein mentioned of the german subject Mr Boschen, together with the course pursued by the british subject Mr Todd, would plainly indicate that the said law of the 22nd of November, 1868, has subsequently been repealed by the same law making power of the land, that enacted it, to which is to be added that no foreigner can be found, who owns Spanish vessels.

With

With the above facts in view, I do not see how I can interfere under present instructions in favor of Mr. Mora, and, therefore, beg for further instructions from the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Desp.

Dft Clair

No. 198. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, June 12th 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 18 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Reporting the shipment of the crew of the wrecked American schooner "Emma H. Drummond" to the United States.

No. 198. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 12th, 1885.

The Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 195 of 5th instant, relative to the wrecked seamen of the American schooner "Emma H. Drummond", in which I reported their arrival at this port from Nuevitas, I have now the honor to inform the Department, that A.J. Jutson, Mate, John F. Strom, 2d. Mate David Weinton, Steward, and Charles Campbell, and F. Fahrenberg, Seamen, of said vessel, were sent to the United States in the American steamer "Niagara", which sailed yesterday for New York. The other two

No. 198. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 12th 1885.

The Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 195 of 5th instant, relative to the wrecked seamen of the American schooner "Emma H. Drummond", in which I reported their arrival at this port from Nicevitas, I have now the honor to inform the Department, that A.J. Juton, Mate, John F. Strom, 2d. Mate David Weinton, Steward, and Charles Campbell, and F. Fahrenberg, Seamen, of said vessel, were sent to the United States in the American steamer "Niagara", which sailed yesterday for New York. The other two

seamen, Eri Melander and Martin Helgeson, were shipped on the 10th instant on board the American Bark Edward Cushing, now ready to sail for Philadelphia. The usual accounts, and vouchers for the expenses of relief afforded these seamen at Nuevitas, and here, by this office, will appear in my returns for the present quarter.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Pamm O. Williams

Consul General.

No. 199. U.S. Consulate General
Havana, June 16th 1885



Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State

Acknowledging the receipt of instructions.

No. 199. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 16th 1885.

The Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions, numbers 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77, respectively dated May 29th, 29th, 29th and the 1st, 4th, 6th and 6th inst: all of which have my most careful attention.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Fanny O. Williams
Consul General.

"Havana."

Mary

U.S. Consulate General
June 18. 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1885
RECEIVED.

Copies to Sec'ls of
June 22

Form No. 2.

CABLE MESSAGE
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions are agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. SORVIN GREEN, President.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1885
RECEIVED.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	TIME	NO. OF WORDS	FROM
630 My	Cm	X	19	39	Havana Gort

Received at

To June 18th

The Honorable
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Doctor Burgess reports to this Consulate 710 deaths from Yellow fever or Cholera during week ending June 17th Seventeenth.

Williams. Consul

Approved -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 23 1885
RECEIVED.

Ans 8 June 30 1885 J. F. Clair

No. 200. U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, June 18th 1885.

Mr. Williams to the
Department of State.

Seaman Harry Warfeldt, of Am^n brig "Akbar", charged with crime, arrested and sent to New York for trial.

Two enclosures.

No. 200. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 18th, 1885.

The Honorable, James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of my official letters addressed to the District Attorney of the United States, for the District of the City and County of New York, State of New York, dated respectively the 13th and 18th inst:, in relation to the arrest, and the forwarding to the United States, for trial, by the American steamship "Newport," Curtis, Master, of the seaman Harry Warfeldt, late of the American Brig "Akbar" of Machias, Maine, who in a fight on board, in this harbor,

on the 9th inst: inflicted a dangerous wound with his sheath-knife on the neck of Charles Schwarzback, another seaman belonging to the crew of the same vessel.

I likewise transmit, herewith, the copy of the proceedings, taken before me, in the investigation of this case, the certified copies of which, I send by this same conveyance to the United States District Attorney for the District and County of New York, the original affidavits remaining on file in this office.

/2

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Wm. C. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures:
1/2 - As above stated.

Inclosure No. 1
With Despatch No 200,
Harana, June 18th, 1885.
Copies.

U.S. Consulate General,
Harana, June 13th, 1885.

To the District Attorney of the United States, for the District of New York.

City of New York.

Sir:

I beg to inform you that by the American steamship "Newport"; Thomas S. Curtis, Master, to sail for New York next Thursday, the 18th inst: I shall send, subject to your orders for trial, Harry Warfeldt, a seaman of the American Brig "Akbar"; whom I have caused to be arrested and lodged in the Harana City jail, for the crime of having inflicted a dangerous wound with his

sheath knife on the right side of the neck of another sailor of the same vessel, named Charles Schravffack. You will, therefore, please give the necessary orders for the taking into custody of the said seaman Harry Warfeldt, on arrival of the "Newport" in the bay of New York.

By the same convey-ance, I will also transmit to you the testimony in the case.

The Brig Akbar, sailed this morning, loaded with molasses for Philadelphia, — the wounded man and all the witnesses remaining on board.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

(signed) Ramon. O. Williams.
Consul General.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, June 18th 1885.

To the District Attorney of the United States, for the District of New York.
New York City.

Sir:

With reference to the enclosed copy of my communication, addressed to you under the date of 13th instant, I have now to inform you that I shall send today in the steamship "Newport", Thomas L. Curtis, Master, bound to New York, and in the custody of said Master, with instructions to deliver him to whoever you may have deputized for the purpose, Harry Warfeldt, late seaman of the American Brig "Akbar", of Machias, Maine, accused of the crime of having inflicted, with a sheath knife on board, in this harbor, during a fight on the 9th instant, a severe wound in the

neck of Charles Schwarzback, — another seaman belonging to the crew of the said brig.

The facts of this case are set forth in the accompanying certified proceedings, — contained in the letter of Captain Ira O. Holmes, master of said brig, in which he notified me of the occurrence, and asked for the arrest of Warfeldt; together with the Report of Dr Daniel M. Burgess, attached to this Consulate General — in the depositions of the following officers and men: viz, Ira O. Holmes, Master; Charles H. Berry, Mate; George O. Holmes, 2nd Mate; John Taylor, John Emil Forbelstrom, William McGuinness, Seamen; as also Charles Schwarzback, the wounded man; and of Henry Warfeldt the perpetrator.

I am, Sir, very respectfully.
Your Obedient Servant.
(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
Consul. General.

Inclosure N° 2
With despatch N°200,
Havana, June 18th, 1885.
Copies.

N°1.

Havana, June 9, 1885

Ramon O. Williams, Esqre,
U. S. Consul General.
Havana.

Sir:

I have to inform you that about midday, an affray occurred between two seamen on board of my vessel, the American Brig 'Akbar' of Machias. Maine; and one was stabbed rather severely in the neck. I immediately called a doctor and had the wounded man attended to. The aggressor, I locked up.

I

I therefore beg, that, as I have no proper place or means on board to keep this seaman in custody, that you will please issue an order for his arrest, and that he may be kept in jail, until you shall decide what disposition to make of him.

The name of the seaman is Harry Warfelt.

very respectfully

(signed) Ira O. Holmes.
Master.

No 12. —

Havana, June 10th 1885.

Ramon O. Williams, Esquire,
U.S. Consul General
Havana, Cuba.

Sir:

In accordance with your request that I should go on board the American Brig 'Akbar', lying in this harbor, — and examine and report on the injuries inflicted on Charles Schwarzbach, one of the sailors of said vessel, I have now the honor to report, that I have just made the visit and examined said sailor and found that with the exception of several superficial scratches on his face and head his injuries consist in an incised wound about two inches in length situated on the right side of his neck about —

midway between the lower jaw and collar bone and over the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. Said wound beginning anteriorly about one eighth of an inch to the right of the right carotid artery and jugular vessels and extending horizontally backward and laterally as I have said about two inches. This region is well known to be one of the most dangerous for the infliction of wounds, and had the incision commenced an eighth or half an inch farther forward, death would have resulted without doubt almost immediately.

I am, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

(signed) Daniel M. Burgess. M.A.

U. S.

No 3.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, Cuba.

On this eleventh day of June 1885, before me, the undersigned, United States Consul General at Havana, personally appeared Ira O. Holmes, master of the American Brig 'Akbar' of Machias, and after being duly sworn did declare, as follows:

I am the master of the Am^{n} Brig "Akbar", which arrived in this port May 14th from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal and empty casks; on the ninth instant; at about mid-day, I came out of the hold, where we had been loading molasses, and the mate informed me that two of the seamen were going to have a fight; I went forward at once, and told the men in general, that I would

have no fighting aboard and to stop at once. I started to go aft again, and turning back saw that two of the seamen, by name Henry Warfelt and Charles Scharzback had got to fighting; as I rushed forward to separate them, saw Savvy draw his sheath-knife and strike at the other man; he was back to me; he looked around and saw me, and then threw the knife overboard; they were clinched together, striking at each other; the second mate and myself seized them, to drag them apart, and then I found that the seaman Charles had a cut on the right side of his neck; Savvy ran aft, and then met another seaman named Mack or McGuinnes who came out of the hold and commenced fighting with him, meanwhile the wounded sailor got clear,

and came aft, and commenced fighting again; with the assistance of my two mates, we got the men clear; locked up Harry, and sent for a doctor to dress the wound of the seaman Charles _: I came ashore and reported the affair to the Consul General, and got an order for the arrest of the seaman Harry; the officer came that evening and took him to jail.

(signed) Ira O. Holmes

Before me:
(signed) Ramon. O. Williams,
U. S. Consul-General.

No 14.

Charles H. Berry, first officer of the said vessel, having been duly sworn declared as follows:

I am the mate or first officer of the American brig "Akbar"; On the ninth day of this month, while we were engaged in loading the vessel with molasses, four men engaged at the winch, I was at the skids; I called one man from the winch to help me; he said to me "there was a fight"; I got off from the skids, and found two of the seamen called Harry and Charles fighting, I parted them; and they went back to their work; the captain was in the hold; this was about eleven o'clock; at about 12 oclock, we knocked off for dinner; Charles said to Harry, "come forward"; I ordered

him

him to remain where he was; he did so, I ordered the other man forward, for there should be no fighting aboard: then I called the Captain, and he came forward and spoke to the men; and then started back; and at this moment they clinched and commenced fighting: I saw Harry draw his sheath knife and rush forward:- I did not see him strike the other man, although I with the Captain and the second mate also rushed forward to part the men: I saw Harry throw the knife overboard; and then discovered that the seaman named Charles had cut in the neck; Another man named Mack or Mc Guinness, got to fighting with Harry, to defend Charlie, the wounded man; we parted them after some struggle, and locked up Harry in the —

carpenter's room, and the Captain sent for a doctor, who dressed the neck of the wounded man; in the evening, officers came and took away Harry to jail.

(signed) Charles H Berry.

Before me:
(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General

No 5.

John Taylor, seaman, being duly sworn, declared as follows:

I am a seaman on board of the American brig 'Akbar'; I saw the affray on the ninth instant between the two seamen Harry and

Charles; in which the latter
got cut in the neck by a
knife thrust from Harry;
at about midday or a little
before, four of us were at the
winch, the mate called me
on the skid with him to help
run the molasses we were loading;
I had occasion to bend down
and saw between the skids that
the two men named were
fighting; I called to the
mate and said, "there's a
fight"; he jumped down to
part them; and parted them;
at dinner time Charles went
forward, and the mate
informed the Captain, that
the men were going to fight
again; the captain came
forward and told the men,
that he would have no fighting
on board; and as I turned to
go into the forecastle, the
Captain started to go aft; and

then

then hearing a scuffle we
turned around and saw the
men clinched; Charles fell
down over a piece of wood,
and Harry drew his knife
and stabbed him in the neck,
while he was down; the
Captain ran forward to
separate the men and I
saw Harry throw his knife
overboard saying "there goes
the knife overboard"; the
captain and mate, parted
the men; and had Harry
locked up in the carpenter's
room; the doctor was sent for,
and the wounded man attended:
officers came on board at about
four oclock and took away
Harry.

(signed) John Taylor

Before me:
(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

No 6

No. 6.—

John Emil Forbelstrom, seaman, being duly sworn declared as follows: —

I am a seaman on board of the Amer. Brig 'Akbar': I saw the fight on the 9th instant, between the two seamen called Harry and Charles; At dinner time, they got into a fight and clinched; I saw them on the deck fighting; I saw Harry draw his knife and cut Charlie in the neck, and then throw the knife overboard; the Captain, and the two mates succeeded in parting them, and after some trouble, Harry was locked up, and the doctor came and dressed the neck of Charlie. Harry was a quarrelsome fellow, and I had heard him growl often and make threats.

(signed) J. E. Fogelstrom.

Before

Before me:
(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
U.S. Consul General.

No 7.

Geo: O. Holmes, being duly sworn declared as follows: —

I am the second officer of the Am^n Brig "Akbar"; I saw the fight which occurred on board Tuesday the 9th inst; I had just come out of the hold at dinner time, or about 12 o'clock, and heard a scuffle and disturbance forward; I rushed forward together with the mate and the Captain; I saw the two seamen Charlie and Harry clinched, and on the deck; just as I got close to them, I saw Harry, who was the upper man,

rise up to his feet and throw a knife overboard; he also said something to the effect, that "all four were on him" the men commenced fighting again, we separated them and he went aft; we had Harry locked up, and sent for a doctor for Charles, who was found to have been stabbed in the neck.— So far as I could observe during the voyage the seaman Harry attended to his duties, prompt and seamanlike; I had no reason to believe that there was any bad blood amongst the crew.—

(signed) George O. Holmes.

Before me;
(signed) Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

No 8.—

No. 8.

William McGuinness, seaman being duly sworn, declared as follows: —

I am a seaman on the American Brig "Akbar"; I saw part of the disturbance which occurred on the 9th inst: on board of the said vessel. I was in the hold, working on the cargo; and just at about 12 o'clock, when we were getting ready to knock off for dinner, I heard the noise of a scuffle on deck. I came out of the hold; I saw the seaman called Charlie, all bleeding, from a cut in the neck; I also saw Harry running aft; I ran after him; he turned and faced me, and picked up a bucket and struck me in the back and shoulder; I seized him and

held

held him until the captain and mates separated us; I did not see Harry cut Charlie, but supposed he had done so, as he run; I had been a ship-mate of Harry's before, and knew that he had been in prison for difficulties with the officers of the ship 'Salisbury' a German ship, in Fiume, near Trieste, and also getting into fights, and when he ran, I at once supposed he was guilty.— Harry was locked up, and officers came after him, later in the day, and took him ashore. During the voyage we never had any disturbances, but Harry was grumbling, always grumbling, without giving any satisfaction.

(signed) W. McGuinness.

Before me:

(signed) Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

No. 9.

Charles Schwarzback, seaman being first duly sworn; declared as follows:

I am a seaman on board of the American Brig "Akbar"; On the 9th inst: while four of us were at work on the winch, one of the seamen named Henry Warfelt got quarreling with me on account of my shipping the winch, and abused me for it: I answered him back in the same way, and he took a billet of wood and struck me over the loins: I made for him and clinched with him, to get away the wood, and the mate came and parted us; this was about half past eleven; at twelve o'clock we had just knocked off for dinner, he came forward and commenced quarreling again, striking at me and fighting me; in stepping

back I stumbled over a piece of wood and fell down; he was on top of me, and drew his sheath-knife and cut me on the right side of the neck; then he got up, and ran around the house to come aft; I followed him up, and at about midships clinched him again, and the captain and mates, who came running forward, parted us; the captain sent for a doctor and had my wound dressed. I never saw the seaman Harry previous to this trip, nor never had any trouble with him before; during the voyage he was disposed to be surly, and was not inclined to be friendly; but kept from making trouble.

(signed) Charles Schwarzbach.

Before me:
(signed) Ramon O. Williams.
U.S. Consul General.

No. 10.

On this fifteenth day of June 1885, before me, the undersigned, Consul General of the United States of America at Havana, and at the Carcel or Public Jail of said city, appeared Harry Warfelt, who being first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, did declare and state as follows:

My name is Harry S Warfeldt, I am 26 years of age, and was a seaman on board of the Am. Brig "Akbar"; there were three other seamen besides myself before the mast, and they seemed to be against me, because I did not care to spend what money I had to buy rum with; and so I did not keep any company with them or have much to say to them. On the ninth

of

of June, while working at the winch taking in cargo, one of the seamen, called Charlie, threatened me, and used bad language and said that I would be killed before I got to Philadelphia; I did not reply, because I was always quiet, and besides the mate cautioned me against — answering them back; I did say to him "I will see that", and he said, "you can see about it now", and came over from his side of the winch where he was working, with the intention to strike me, I picked up a billet of wood, and struck him over the shoulders, then he came at me to throw me over= =board, and the mate — jumped down from the skids where he was at work and stopped the row; Charlie

had

had me against the rail, and on top of it to throw me over; this was about eleven oclock; at dinner time when we knocked off, I went forward to get my dinner, and at the same time the Captain went forward, and spoke to the men and told them to have no more row, and then turned to go aft; as he turned Charlie struck me in the face with his fist; I said "let me alone; he struck me again and got hold of my shirt by the collar, I drew my knife to scare him, we clinched and fell, because Charlie stumbled over some wood and fell on his back; he dragged me down in falling, and at the same time, I dont know how it was, but the knife came down near his neck and

I

I saw him bleeding; I got up on my feet, and threw the knife overboard; he came again at me and struck me again; at the same time, another seaman, called Bill, came out of the hold, and hit me and cried out 'throw him overboard'; I ran off, and the two men followed me up; then the captain came forward and stopped the row; he sat the other man on a chair, and ordered me aft; I went aft: the seaman Charlie started again for me, and said "he wouldnt give over until he killed me", the captain prevented him from touching me again, but made him sit down to see what was the matter with him, I was standing aft: he sent for a doctor, altho he said if he had

needle and silk he could attend to the wound himself; the captain told me to get my dinner, and after I got my dinner, the second mate locked me up in the carpenter's room. Later, about four o'clock an officer came off in a boat and took me ashore to this jail. Before I was put in the carpenter's room, the first mate came to me and said he had the Captain's orders to take care of what money I had, and to give it up. I gave him eleven dollars and 49 cents, 2 bills of $5., a silver dollar, a quarter of a dollar, and some small change.

(Signed) Harry Warfeldt

Before me;
(Signed) Ramon O. Williams
U.S. Consul General

No 11.

Harana, June 12th, 1885.

Ramon O. Williams, Esquire,
U.S. Consul General

Sir:

I think it would be impossible for me to carry seaman Harry Warfeldt home in vessel for I have no convenient place to keep him from the rest of my crew, for if they should get together again it would cause trouble, for I heard the men say he never should go on in the vessel alive, and I had rather he would not go for fear of trouble with the crew.

(signed) Ira O. Holmes.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 23 1885
RECEIVED.

1

St Clair

No. 201. — U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 18th 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Claim of Mr Manuel José
de Rojas.

Nº201. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, June 18th 1885.

The
Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With particular reference to the Department's instruction Nº71, asking for a copy of the order of the Governor General, dated September 7th 1878, mentioned in my despatch nº52; in relation to the claim of Mr Manuel José de Rojas, I have now the honor to inform you: that not having been able to find an official copy of this order, I have in a communication addressed to His Excellency, the Governor General, under yesterday's date, asked for a certified copy of the same,

which I shall have the pleasure to forward to the Department as soon as as received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect,
Your Obedient Servant,

Fanny O. Williams
Consul General

Dft Clair

No. 202. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 18th 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 23 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Trial of Mr Cirilo Pouble.

No. 202. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, June 18th, 1885.

The Honorable, James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to your instruction
No 76, in relation to the imprison-
=ment of Mr Cirilo Pouble, —
receipt of which is acknowledged
in my number 199 of 16th —
inst: I have now the honor to
report to the Department, that
in a visit yesterday to Judge
Godoy, His Honor informed
me that the "Sumario," or
preliminary proceedings, in
this case had been returned to
him by the "Fiscal," or Prosecuting
Attorney, and that, in conse-
=quence, Pouble would be —
immediately notified and
requested to name his solicitor,

or "procurador", and advocate for his defense. As soon as the proceedings are in the possession of Poudle's advocate, I will ask to see them, in order to make a synopsis of the charges for remission to the Department.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramm O. Williams
Consul-General.

fil

No. 203. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, June 18th 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 23 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of
circular instruction dated
May 21st 1885

No. 2203. U. S. Consulate General
Habana, June 18th, 1885.

The
Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's circular of the 21st ultimo, announcing the death of the Honorable Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, late Secretary of State of the United States, and to report that in conformity with instructions, as a mark of sincere respect to his memory, the flag of this Consulate General is being displayed at half mast together with the adoption of the usual symbols of public mourning for a period of ten days.

I

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

Fanny C. Williams
Consul-General

Recd &
June 30 85

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 23 1885
RECEIVED.

The fee is to be charged to the Govt & to be paid from the Dr Clair Sanitary fund. Sec

No 204 — U.S. Consulate General

Habana, June 18th 1885

Mr Williams, to the

Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of telegraphic instruction of 17th instant, relative to the appointments of Sanitary Inspectors at Cardenas, Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba.

No. 204. U.S. Consulate General,

Havana, June 18th. 1885.

The

Honorable Thomas. F. Bayard,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic instruction, reading:

"Instruct Consuls Matanzas, Cardenas. Santiago to appoint Sanitary Inspectors to report landing passengers with cholera and inspect vessels bound to United States. Compensation

=ation five dollars each inspect=
=ion."_ which has received my attention.

I will be greatly
obliged to be informed by the
Department, whether the fee
for the service referred to, is
to be charged to the Government,
or to the vessel inspected.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

Ramon O. Williams

Consul-General.

Telegram - Cipher -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19, 1885
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General,
Havana, June 19. 1885

Hon Thos. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Poubles lawyer has informed me that prosecuting attorney asks that Pouble be sentenced chains for life; and, the Judge has ordered the proceedings be delivered the counsel for the prisoner only for five days to prepare his defense.

Williams,
Consul General.

Eyes
Hair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 25 1885
RECEIVED.

√

No 205. U. S. Consulate General
Havana June 19. 1885

Mr Williams to the
Department of State
Washington

Confirming cypher telegram
transmitted today, relative to
Doble's case.

No 205. U.S. Consulate General
Havana June 19th 1885.

Hon: James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm the following cypher telegram, transmitted this day to the Honorable, the Secretary of State:

" Hon: Thos. F. Bayard.
" Secretary of State.
" Washington.
" Doible's lawyer has informed
" me that prosecuting attorney
" asks that Double be sentenced
" to chains for life, and the
" Judge has ordered that
" the proceedings be delivered
" to the counsel for the prisoner
" only for five days, to prepare
" his defence.

I am,

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams

Asst. Surgeon General.

GR

J

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 25 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 206. U. S. Consulate General
Habana, June 19th 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

---

confirming telegram of 18th. inst:
concerning the sanitary condition
of Habana

No. 206. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 19th, 1885.

The
Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In view of the interest taken in the United States,- in regard to the health of Havana, at this time of the year, I informed the Department yesterday by cable, in the following telegram, of the exceptionally good condition of the public health at present existing here, and which I now beg to

confirm,

"Doctor Burgess reports
"to this Consulate no deaths
"from yellow fever or cholera
"during week ending June
"seventeenth."

I am Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Ramon O. Williams
Consul-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Enclosure 30

Mr Clair!

No 207. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 19th, 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

To Madrid 11 pm

Import duties at Havana on yellow straw wrapping paper of American manufacture.

One enclosure.

No 207. — U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 19th, 1885.

The
Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 196, dated the 6th inst: wherein I remitted copy of my protest sent to His Excellency, the Governor General of this Island, against the attempted collection by the Customs Authorities of this port of a discriminating duty on American yellow straw wrapping paper, I now beg to enclose for the information of the Department the copy, together with a translation of the reply received in answer thereto from H.E. dated the 17th inst:

You will be pleased to observe from this reply, (1) that according

to the opinion of the Intendant General of the Treasury, and which, of course, the Governor General approved, that my protest cannot be taken into consideration because it treats of a modification of one of the articles of the tariff now ruling, (2) yet in the very next breath he says, that the Treasury Department ordered on the 12th of March, and 6th of May, last, that yellow straw wrapping papers of American manufacture should be appraised under tariff article 244, notwithstanding this papers had been paying import duties from 1871 to 1884, under the Article 192 of the present tariff.

In my protest, I have not asked for the modification of any article of the tariff, but to the contrary, have protested against the modification of article 192 to 244. I supposed that the

power

powers to modify the tariff of this Spanish possession only resided at Madrid, but the Intendant of the Treasury of Cuba, has ordered, as he says, under 12th March and 6th May, last, that the duties on this american wrapping paper, which for fourteen consecutive years had paid duties under article 192, be hereafter collected under article 244, which act if allowed to stand, is equivalent to the prohibition by him of the import= =ation into this Island of yellow straw wrapping papers of American manufacture, whilst that of European manufacture is allowed unimpeded intro= =duction. Under this phase of the question, I apprehend that no remedy remains to the Department but in the presentation of the subject, through our Minister, to the

Government of Madrid.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul-General.

Enclosure:

1- The Secretary of the General Government to Mr Williams June 14th/85- Copy and translation

Copy

Inclosure No. 1,
With Despatch No. 207.
Havana, June 9th, 1885.
Translation:

General Government
of the Island of Cuba,
Secretary's Office.

To the Consul General of the
United States of America.

The Treasury Depart=
=ment of this Island, under
date of the 10th instant reports
as follows to His Excellency,
the Governor General.

"Excellency,

I have the
honor to manifest to Your
Excellency, that the protest
of the Consul of the United
States cannot be taken into

consideration; because it treats of the modification of one of the articles of the tariff now ruling.

On the 12th of March, and 6th of May, last this Department ordered that yellow straw wrapping paper, of American manufacture should be appraised under article 244. In consequence, the Collector of this port in compliance with said order exacted from Messrs Galban, Rio & Co., the difference of duties left unpaid between the mentioned article (244) and that of 192 by which they had paid.

As Your Excellency, will be pleased to observe the protest is out of place in this case, and its examination (su resolucion) corresponds to the Government of His Majesty, to whom the

Honorable Secretary of State
of the Government of the
United States, can claim, should
he deem it proper, since the
Consul without knowledge of
our administrative methods,
has extended a protest, from
every view, unfounded; (impro=
=cedente) because in the matter
of reclamations about the
application of the Customs
tariffs and Ordinances there
is no room for any other
interposition but that of
the interested party who may
consider himself aggrieved;—
and who although he may
be directed by the Consul
of his Nation, if he is a
foreigner, is the only one
who has the right by himself
or through attorney, to
establish the appeal that
the law concedes him."

"All of which I have

the honor to manifest to Y.E. in
reply to your superior commun=
=ication of the 6th instant, with
inclusion of the document
therein referred to; adding,
~~#~~ that in accordance with
my manifestation of the 8th
ultimo, the process (expediente) is now
being formed by which the
Government of His Majesty
may decide upon this affair."

Which by order of His
Excellency, I have the honor
to transcribe in reply to your
official communication of the
3d instant.

May God preserve you many years,
Habana; June 12th, 1885.

Franco Cassa.

Copy.

Co/sy.

Gobierno General de la
Isla de Cuba.
Secretaria.
Seccion de Politica
Asuntos Generales.

Por la Intendencia Grāl de Hacienda de esta Isla, con fecha 10 de Junio actual, se dice al Escmo Sr Gobernador Grāl lo siguiente:

Escmo Sr: = Tengo el honor de manifestar á V.E. que no puede tomarse en consideracion la protesta del Sr. Consul de los Estados-Unidos, por tratarse en ella de la reforma de una de las partidas del vigente Arancel de Aduanas. = En 12 de Marzo y 6 de Mayo p/pdo: se dispuso por esta Intendencia que el papel amarillo de los Estados-Unidos fuese aforado por la partida "244", por cuyo motivo el Sr: Admor de la Aduana de este

Puerto en cumplimiento de
aquella disposicion exijió á los
Srēs Galvan, Rio y Cª la diferencia
de derechos dejados de satisfacer
entre la partida enunciada y
la número 192. por la cual habia
pagado. = Como V.E. se servirá
observar la protesta huelga en
este caso y su resolucion
corresponde al Gobierno de S.
M. ante quien puede reclamar
si lo tiene á bien el Honorable
Secretario del Gobierno de los
Estados Unidos, puesto que el
Sr. Consul sin estar en cono=
=cimiento de nuestros procedi=
=mientos administrativos ha esten
=dido una protesta á todas
luces improcedente, porque
en materia de reclamaciones
sobre la aplicacion de las tarifas
de Aduanas y la Ordenanza,
no cabe interposicion agena á
la personalidad del interesado
que se considera agraviado;

el cual aunque sea dirijido por el Consul de su Nacion si es estrangero, es el que tiene aptitud por si o por medio de poder para establecer las apelaciones que conceden las Leyes. = Lo que tengo el honor de manifestar á V.E. en contestacion á su superior comunicacion de 6 del actual, con inclusion del documento referido; permitiendome significarle que segun manifesté á V.E. en 8 del pasado se tramita expediente para que por el Gobierno de S. M se resuelva acerca de este particular."

Lo que de órden de S.E. tengo la honra de trascribir á V.S. Como contestacion á su oficio de fecha 3 del actual.

Dios guarde á V.E. m.a.s.
Habana, Junio 17 de 1885
(signed) Franco Cassá.

S.r

Sr. Consul General de los Estados-
Unidos de América. —

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 25 1885
RECEIVED.

Ans & file 6.85
Dy & Clair

No. 208. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 20th, 1885.

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Expenses attending the inspection of vessels and of boat hire at the port of Cardenas.

One enclosure.

No. 208. U.S. Consulate General.
Habana June 20th 1885.

The Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter dated yesterday, and received today from Mr Nunez, U.S. Commercial Agent at Cardenas, in which he asks two questions with regard to the expense of inspection of vessels and of boat hire in that harbor. You will be pleased to instruct me in reply to his two questions.

1.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Fanny D. Williams
Consul General

Inclosure:
1. as stated.

Inclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 208.
Habana June 20th. 1885.
Copy.

U.S. Consulate
Cardenas, Cuba, June 19th, 1885

Ramon O. Williams, Esqre.
U.S. Consul General,
Habana.

Sir:

In acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, requesting me "to appoint a Sanitary Inspector in Cardenas to report the landing there of passengers with cholera, and to inspect vessels bound to the United States," you state as five dollars each inspection, but do not state how the compensation is to be made. Please instruct me on this point.

I

I desire also to be informed whether the compensation is to cover the expense of a boat which the Inspector will necesarily require, in order to inspect vessels bound to the United States, and whether the Inspector is to be a physician

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(signed) Joseph A. Nunez.
U.S. Commercial Agent.

D. H. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 209. U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 22d, 1885

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Reporting the arrival of Mr Frank H. Pierce, at Havana, for whom application has been made to the Governor General for temporary recognition, as U.S. Consul at Matanzas.

No. 209. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana June 22d. 1885.

The Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Mr. Frank H. Pierce,
lately appointed by the
President, Consul of the United
States at Matanzas in this
Island, arrived here in the
American steamship "Newport",
on the 16th. instant. Having
informed me that it was his
intention to proceed at once
to his post: & in accord-
with the usual formality
observed here in like cases,
though having no special
instruction from the Depart-
=ment for the purpose, on
the same day of Mr Pierce's
arrival, I addressed a note

to His Excellency the Governor
General, asking for Mr Pierce
the usual temporary authorization
to enter upon the discharge of
the duties of his office, pending
his official recognition by the
Government of Spain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

James D. Williams
Consul-General.

[redacted]

Dft St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

No 210.— U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 22d 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Case of Mr Cirilo Pouble.
Acknowledging receipt of the
Department's cypher cable
instruction of June 20th, inst:-

No. 210. U.S. Consulate General.

Habana, June 22, 1885.

The

Honorable James D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the receipt of the Department's cable instruction of 20th inst: reading:

"If time granted Pouble's "lawyer for defense be insuff- "icient or unusually brief, "application extension may "be made by counsel and "supported by you in unoff- "icial letter to Governor."—

which will receive my careful

attention.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant:

James O. Williams

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 211. — U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, June 24th 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Reporting the receipt of instructions.

No. 211.- U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 24th, 1885.

To the
Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the receipt of the Department's instructions Nos: 78, 79, 80, and 81, respectively dated the 12th, 13th, 16th, and 17th instant, the contents of which have my careful attention.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams
Consul-General

Cort

Sp. Claims

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 212. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, June 24th, 1885.

2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack.
Send original Sp. encls. Sent to Min. Foster
JUL 6 1885

8 July to Madrid.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Transmitting a certified copy of the order of the Governor General of Cuba, dated September 7th 1878, in relation to the claim of Mr. Manuel José de Rojas, and in obedience to the Department's instruction No. 71 of May 29th ult.o

One inclosure.

No 212. U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 24th 1885.

To the
Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with the Department's instruction No 71 of 29th May ultimo, relating to the claim of Mr Manuel José de Rojas for the return of certain taxes collected on his part of the house No 88 — San Ignacio street, by the Municipal Government of this City, corresponding to the period it was held under sequestration by the Government of the Island, I have now the honor to — forward, herewith, a certified copy of the Order dated the 7th September, 1878, therein —

requested, together with its trans-
lation into english.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

Jamm O. Williams
Consul General

Enclosure
1- Certified copy of order of Gov-
=ernor General of Cuba, dated
Septr 7th 1878.

Inclosure N° 1
With Dispatch N° 212.
Havana, June 24th 1885.
Translation.

General Government of the
Island of Cuba.
Secretary's Office.

I, Don Francisco Cassá y Romier, Chief of Bureau of Civil Administration, Secretary of the General Government of this Island: &c &c.

Do hereby certify, - that in accordance with the proceeding on file in this Department, now under my charge, under date of seventh of September eighteen hundred and seventy eight, the following order was issued by this Government.

"General Government of the Island of Cuba.

Secretary's Office:

" Political Bureau.

" Excellency:

In view of the pro=
=ceedings (expediente) transmitted by
Y.E. to this General Government, under
date of 19th August ultimo, in which
Wo Thomas Ruz, as attorney of his
brother Don Francisco Ruz, claims
relief against the effects of an
order of your Corporation, calling
upon him to pay the water tax on
a hydrant at his house, situate
Morro street N:30, which tax is
claimed to be due for the years
1876, 1877, and 1878:

" Whereas, it appears by these
proceedings, that the said order is
based upon a report of the
Municipal Comptroller, approved
by the Assistant Recorder, (Sindico)
wherein it is stated that the
City Council is not authorized
to collect a debt of any party
but the actual owner of the

property, either current dues, or those in arrears. —

" Whereas, according to the statement of the claimant the City Council has collected of the Treasury the water and other municipal taxes from 1869 to 1875;

" And whereas, in October of the year 1869, a decree was issued for the embargo of property belonging to Don Francisco Ruz, and in November of 1870, the same was seized by the Government, in consequence of a sentence by Court Martial, condemning him to be shot as a rebel, and his said property not having been restored until the 20th of April of the present year; and considering that in equity and justice all encumbrances, and dues during that period of time upon the property of Dn Francisco Ruz ought to be paid by the General Government, then in possession

and which collected the rents of the same; in virtue of which, the General Direction of the Treasury, on the 18th of July ultimo, addressed a communication to the Collectors of Municipality Revenues, as likewise to Your Honor, as also, to the bureaus encharged with the collection of taxes of all kinds; In view of which His Excellency, the Governor General, has been please to decide favorably to the tenor of Dn. Francisco Ruiz's petition, ordering at the same time, that under no pretence, whatever, the payment of taxes, pensions, or other encumbrances be exacted from the owners of such property as may have been under the administration of the Treasury for political offences, and that such of these taxes as may have been collected and paid be immediately returned together with all the

costs and charges incurred.

Which by orders of His Excellency I communicate to Your Honor returning herewith the proceedings for compliance therewith. His Excellency orders, at the same time, that the claimant be reprimanded for the improper allusions he has made in one of the paragraphs on page 6 of his petition.

A copy of this communication has been sent to the Treasury Department, and to the Governors of the several districts.

God guard Y.H. many years.
Habana. 1st of September 1878.
R. Galbis

To the Honorable, the Vice-President of the City Council of this Capital."

"And, at the instance of the Consul General of the United States of America at this Capital, I issue the present certificate by order of His Excellency the Governor General, at Havana this twenty third day of June, Eighteen hundred and eighty five.

Francisco Cassá."

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
1 Ack.
2 Copy to U.S. Leg. at Madrid - 8 Jul
JUL 2 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr St Clair
Mr Lowell

No. 213. U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, June 24th, 1885

John Hawkins
no 148 | 31 Mar 85

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Fine of $500.- on the American schooner "Ethel A. Merritt" at Baracoa, Cuba.

Two enclosures.

No 213.— U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 24th, 1885.

To the
Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Department, a copy and translation of the communication dated the 22nd instant, received from the Intendant General of Finance of this Island, in answer to my petition for the condonement of the fine of $500, imposed on the American schooner "Ethel A. Merritt", by the Collector of the port of Baracoa, in this Island. 1.

You will be pleased to notice that my petition has been dismissed, regardless of

the many precedents to the contrary, upon the ground that condonement in this case belongs exclusively to the Ministers of the Colonies, at Madrid.

From a letter received from our Commercial Agent Mr Coon, at Baracoa, dated the 11th inst: copy of which is enclosed, I learn that the consignees of this vessel, Messrs Iur & Co, have already paid the fine to the Custom House there.

2.

In view of these facts, the discussion of the subject in Cuba, may be considered now as terminated; and I would, therefore, respectfully suggest, that the Department present the claim through our Legation, at Madrid.

I am, Sir, very respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant

Lamm C. Williams

Consul General

Enclosures: 3

Inclosure N° 1,
With Despatch N° 213,
Habana, June 24th, 1886.
Translation.

Intendancy General of Finance
of the Island of Cuba
Y 221. F° 201.

Under date of 28th of April ultimo His Excellency the Governor General has been informed as follows:

"In compliance with Y.E.'s instruction dated the 1st instant in relation to the claim made by the Consul General of the United States of America, against the fine of $510, imposed upon the Master of the American schooner "Ethel A. Merritt", by the Custom House at Baracoa, I have the honor to inform Y.E. that the manifest

of said vessel not having been visaed by a Spanish consular officer, or in defect thereof by the local authority at port of departure, as prescribed by article 27 of the ruling Ordinances of Customs; he, the said master, is liable to the fine of $50.00 imposed by the said Custom House, and in consequence, the claim of the said Consul must be dismissed."

And His Excellency the Governor General, having transmitted to this office your two other communications of 6th May ult° and 15th inst: in reference to this subject, ordering attention to the matter, I have now to state that this Intendancy is not authorized to condone the said fine, which attribute, according to Article 8, paragraph 4, alone pertains to the Ministry of the Colonies, and

to

to which the party interested or his representative should apply for redress through this Center.

May God guard you many years
Havana, June 22d, 1885.

Lucas Garcia Ruiz

To the Consul General of the United States of America.

Copy.

Intendencia General de Hacienda de la Isla de Cuba.

7/2129 f° 2227.

Con fecha 28 de Abril ultimo se manifestó al Exmo Sor Gobernador Gral lo que sigue:

"En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por V.E. en su respetable comunicacion de 1° del corriente relativa á la reclamacion del Señor Consul de los Estados Unidos de América respecto a la multa de 500 pesos impuesta al Capitan de la goleta americana "Ethel A Merritt por la Aduana de Baracoa; tengo el honor de manifestar á V.E. que no habiendo traido visado consular el manifiesto del referido buque ó en su defecto de la autoridad local ó Administrativa segun lo previene el articulo 27 de las ordenanzas de Aduana vigente; procede la penalidad de

$500. impuesta por la referida Aduana y en su consecuencia debe desestimarse la reclamacion presentada por el Sr Consul.

Y habiendo remitido el Exmo Sor Gobernador Gral, á este Centro sus mencionadas comunicaciones de 6 de Mayo ultimo y 15 del actual referentes al asunto, como objeto de sus exclusivas atribuciones para que se resolviese, debo manifestarle que no estando en las facultades de esta Intendencia la condonacion que se solicita, reservada por el articulo 8º. parrafo 4º al Ministerio de Ultramar - á él deberá acudir el interesado ó quien lo represente, por conducto de este Centro.

Dios gue á V.S. ml. as.
Habana, Junio 22. de 1885.

(Signed) Lucas Garcia Ruiz.

Sor Consul Gral de los Estados-Unidos de America.

Inclosure N°2,
With Dispatch N°213.
Habana, June 24th, 1885
Copy.

Commercial Agency of the U. States,
at Baracoa, June 11th 1885.

Ramon O. Williams, Esquire,
Consul General,
Habana.

Sir:

In reply to yours of the 29th ult:, I have to inform you that the Captain of the American schr: "Ethel A Merritt" gave a bond for the fine imposed, of five hundred dollars, and for that amount gave his surety and consignees Messrs Jur & C°, an order or draft on New York, instead of money.

Messrs Jur & C° inform me that they have paid, the amount of the Bond to the

Customs authorities here.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully

(signed) Datus E. Coon;

U.S. Comm'l. Agent.

Dr. U. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 214. U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, June 24th 1885.

Mr. Williams, to the
Department of State.

Double export duty collected
of the master of the American
schooner "George W. Jennimore"
at Cardenas. Cuba.

One enclosure.

No. 214.— U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, June 24th 1885.

To the
Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 175. dated May 12th ult:, reporting the payment of a double export duty at Cardenas by the American schooner "George W. Fennimore, on a lot of molasses, finally shipped by the American schooner "Dida E. Clark", I now beg to enclose for the information of the Department, the copy and translation of a communication received from the Intendant General of Finance, dated the 22nd inst: explaining that the decision of the question is pending

the receipt of data requested from the Cardenas Custom House.

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
Thomas O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure:
1- The Intendant General of Finance to Mr Williams, June 22nd/85.

Inclosure Nº 1,
With Despatch Nº 214,
Habana, June 24th, 1885.
Translation.

Intendancy General of Finance.
of the Island of Cuba.
7/230 fº 227.

In reply to your com=
=munication of 15th instant, —
addressed to His Excellency the
Governor General, in relation
to the return of 156 dollars,
one half in gold and one half
in bank bills, the amount of
export duties collected on 200
hhds: of molasses, which you
solicited of this Center on the
11th of May ultimo, I have to
inform you that the matter
is now pending the receipt of
a report asked for, without
delay, from the Custom House

at Cardenas.

God guard you many years,
Habana, June 22d, 1885.

Lucas Garcia Ruiz.

To the Consul General of the United States of America.

Copy.

60/xy.

Intendencia General de
Hacienda de la
Isla de Cuba.

7230 f° 227.

Como contestacion á su escrito de 15 del actual dirigido al Exmo Señor Gobernador Gral= referente á la devolucion de 156 pesos, mitad en oro y mitad en billetes por derechos de exportacion de 200 bocoyes de miel que solicitó V.S. á este Centro en 11 de Mayo último, debo manifestar=le que pende el asunto de informe que he pedido á la Aduana de Cardenas á la cual se recomienda la urgencia.

Dios guarde á V.S.m.a.
Habana, Junio 22, de 1885.
(signed) Lucas Garcia Ruiz.

Sr: Cónsul General de los Estados=Unidos.

Cor

Dr. H. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1885
RECEIVED.

No 215 U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, June 25th, 1885.

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State.

Trial of Mr Cirilo Pouble.

No. 215. U. S. Consulate General,

Havana, June 25th, 1885.

To the

Honorable James D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,

D. C.

Sir:

Referring to the Pouble case, I beg to inform the Depart-
=ment that in an interview, c~
which I sought with Don José
Maria Carbonell y Ruiz, the
lawyer of the said Pouble, at his
house, last Monday, he informed
me that he would represent to
the Court that the five days,
assigned him for the defense
of the accused, is insufficient,

and that in consequence, he should ask for an amplification of the term.

At his request, I have furnished him with translations of the communications dated respectively April 24th and 7th of May ultimo, which I addressed on this subject to His Excellency, the Governor General.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant;

Pamm C. Williams

Consul General.

205

Mr Scanlan

File

F. H. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1885
RECEIVED.

No. 216 — U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, June 30th 1885

Mr Williams, to the
Department of State:

Transmitting a report upon the leather and shoe industries of Havana:

One enclosure.

(Report filed for publication)

No. 216. U.S. Consulate General,

Habana, June 30th, 1885.

To the

Honorable James D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

In obedience to the Depart-
=ment's circular of April 6th ult.,
relative to the leather and
shoe industries of this place,
I have now the honor to
transmit, herewith, a report
in answer to the several
questions therein propounded. 1.

I am, Sir, very respectfully.,

Your Obedient Servant,

James D. Williams

Consul General

Enclosure.
1.- As stated.

Report upon the Leather and Shoe industries of Havana, as desired in the circular of the Department of State, dated April 6th 1885.

-1- Leather.—

The Leather industry of Havana, is not an extensive one, there being but few tanneries established here.

Hides are obtained from the cattle slaughtered for local consumption, at a cost of $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $5. gold each, for superior classes, $3.50 for second, and nominal for 3d. qualities.

The material used in tanning, is principally the bark of the "mangle" or mangrove tree, found in great abundance all along the swamps of the coast of Cuba.

But little leather is manufactured here.

The few tanneries in operation here make sufficient leather to meet the local demand. In consequence, very little is imported, and surplus raw hides are frequently shipped hence

to the United States, or used upon plantations for strapping the outside of Sugar Loaves, as well as for other purposes.

Leather is seldom imported here from the United States.

For certain purposes American leather is considered good; such as for machinery belting, harness, etc: but these articles generally come already manufactured, from the United States, and ready for immediate use; but for shoes, the French and English leather is preferred.

The small amount of American leather imported here, generally gives satisfaction.

No question made as to "faults", if any, found

with American leather, and how the same can be remedied," embraces so many points, that it cannot well be answered.

As but little leather is imported into this Island, the desired names of importers cannot be given.

2. Boots and Shoes.

Shoes made here are of a good quality and neat in shape. But there are no factories on a large scale.

All shoes are made by hand: no machinery, save sewing machinery, is used.

The following shades and styles of French and Spanish boots and shoes are commonly worn here.

Men's elastic gaiter boots } From
" buttoned " } Nos 36
Women's laced, called "Balmoral" } to 43.
" low shoes with high heels. }

Children's same kinds, from Nos 31 @ 36.

Women's elastic boots, } From 31 @ 37.
Styled American. }

Women's high buttoned and laced boots called "Polonesas," from Nos 31 @ 37.

Women's low shoes Nos 31 @ 37.

Elastic boots for girls.

"Polonesas," from Nos 22 @ 31.

"Balmorals" and American shoes for Children of all sizes.

All Shoes made in Havana, are Sold and used here; none are exported.

Shoes manufactured in the United States, have a good reputation in this Market for durability, and it is said they would

find more ready Sale if
made after the French
and Spanish fashions.

The vamps formed
with American shoes, here,
are their stiffened on the
lasts, and around the Soles,
together with their difference
in shape from those
worn here and their creak-
-ing noise, when the wearer
walks. The remedy for
these would seem to be,
to make Shoes after the
manner and fashion
of those made here.

The best method
of introducing American
Shoes into this Market,
appears to be through
some old and reliable
house, engaged in the
trade, which could fur-
-nish American Manu-
-facturers information, in

detail, as to the manner of packing and shipping, and the Style of Goods needed, without the intervention of a Commission Merchant.

Messrs Aedo & Co of Havana, are said to be the largest importers of American goods.